New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible] DAY OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

THE CURTAIN LIFTING.

Eckel Identified as the Murderer

Mrs. Cunningham tries to buy a Sword-Cane on the Day of the Murder.

Mrs. Cunningham Committed to the Tombs.

THE MURDERER SEEN AT THE DOOR.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

EXCEEDINGLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

The investigation before Coroner Connery was resumed yesterday at 11 o'clock. Two hours before the doors were opened for the admission of Jury and witnesses, a large crowd gathered in the street, who [illegible], as usual, by gazing with [illegible] at the outside of the house.

The hour named for resuming the Inquest was [illegible] on hand at 10, but it was nearly 11½ before the proceedings commenced. Judge [illegible] the Coroner. The crowd [illegible] When Eckel was reconducted to the Tombs, numbered about two thousand persons. When he was led back in the custody of [illegible] and three officers, and placed in the [illegible] waiting for him, the crowd set up a dismal howl, which was prolonged until the vehicle reached [illegible], and was lost among the crowd of stages. [illegible] years in this City, there has not been such a burst of execration respecting any suspected [illegible] that which jarred on Eckel's ears as he was taken, yesterday, from the premises in Bond-street. When the Inquest was concluded, some [illegible], Mrs. Cunningham was, also, sent to the Tombs. The crowd around the house was immense, [illegible] removal, and but little notice was taken of her as she entered the carriage in [illegible].

The evidence taken before the Coroner's Inquest yesterday was of the utmost interest and importance, and goes further towards identifying Mr. ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM as the guilty parties than anything that has yet appeared. We give below our [illegible] report of the testimony taken during the day; but for the accommodation of those among our readers who may not have time immediately to read it in detail, and on account of its unusual importance, we preface our report with the following

SYNOPSIS OF THE TESTIMONY TAKEN YESTERDAY.

The first witness examined was *Mrs. Mary Jane Miller*, who testified as follows: I reside at No. 84 Barrow-street; I was acquainted with Dr. Burdell; I saw him last on Friday, the day of his death, in the room above this in this house; I had no particular purpose in calling; it was merely a call; I had no acquaintance with the family in the house; I left the house between four and five; I asked the Doctor if he would be gone long to dinner; he said yes—he would not be back till he went to Brooklyn; he asked me if I could loan him $100, as he had a note to make up; I did not call on him again; he said nothing to me about his relations with the family in the house, but I thought he seemed much changed; I have known him 12 years; I do not know that he had trouble particularly with Mrs. Cunningham, but I supposed it was with some one in the house; the Doctor [illegible]; as I was coming in I met a gentleman going out; I asked him if the Doctor was in; he said he believed he was; he was a tall man with dark hair; I do not know that the Doctor had any money about his person at the time I saw him; he merely wished to borrow $100 of me, and did not state what he wanted to do with it; I did not see any other person present while I was with the Doctor; he did not tell me who he was going to Brooklyn to see.

Dr. W. R. Roberts was recalled: I am a friend of Dr. Burdell; I have not been examined in detail before the jury; my first testimony was given before the Coroner alone; when I came to the house on the day after the murder, Dr. Maine's young man stood at the door of the Dr.'s room and took charge of it; when I came the young man unlocked the door, and I stepped [illegible] supposing that the Dr. had committed suicide; young Snodgrass had come to my office, very much frightened, and told me that the Doctor had committed suicide; the girl Hannah also came to my office, after Snodgrass arrived; I went up stairs to see the ladies; I then went down stairs, and turned the body of the Doctor over, so that we could [illegible]; the wound on the neck was on the right side; the wounds in the side were in the region of the heart; the head was towards us, as we entered the door, and his feet towards the floor; a part of the right side of the Doctor's face lay on the right side, so as to hide the wound in the neck; it was turned towards the door of the little closet; his feet were perfectly straight, and his hands by his side; the left hand was partially clenched; it did not appear that he had struggled much; the body was entirely cold and stiff; I should judge from the appearance of the blood upon the wall, and from the condition of the body, that a good many hours had elapsed since the murder; knowing his habits, that he came home early, I should suppose he must have been murdered very soon after he entered the house; it appeared to us that most of the blood we saw came from the carotid artery; when I first saw the body I remarked that it seemed as if the Doctor had had an attack of rush of blood to the head, and had bled from the nose; I did not see the wound in the neck till after Dr. Francis came in; he then discovered it. Witness testified to seeing the blood upon the casing of the door and the door-knob, his testimony not differing from that which has already been produced, in regard to the locality and appearance of the stains; Mrs. Cunningham told me that she had been married to the Doctor; I asked if she had a certificate; she said she had, and I asked to see it; she hunted it up, and I read it; that was the first time I knew of it; I was present when the body of the Doctor was undressed, and saw the wounds on the body; as to the relations which existed between the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham, any testimony I can give places me in a very unpleasant position; both parties were friends of mine; I was in the habit of running in to see them; whenever I saw them together they appeared to be very pleasant; I knew there had been some trouble about the six hundred dollar note; he came to my office and told me that [illegible] brought the breach of promise suit if I had not accused her of stealing that note; he told me in my office that it was then all settled, and [illegible] had both been to blame, but that he promised to befriend Mrs. C. and her family, and that she had signed a release; this was on the very day that the bail bond of $10,000 was given up; it was about the time the Artisans' Bank was opened. Witness subsequently fixed the date Oct. 28. The Doctor showed me the bond; the Doctor told me also that the suit was withdrawn without cost to either party; he said nothing to me up to that time about having been married to Mrs. C.; I do not know if the Doctor left the City soon after that; I have among my papers somewhere a check which may show this; it was a check I gave him for the rent of his house, No. 1 Bond-street; I generally transacted his financial affairs at the house where I board; I generally knew when he went out of town, particularly when he went to Saratoga; the Doctor did not make me a confidant particularly, except in money matters; I have indorsed his notes, and I have lent him my notes, receiving his as collateral; he used to come into my office and talk of many subjects; he was lively, and would converse for an hour at a time, perhaps, if there did not happen to be any business doing; I think that if he had had any troubles of a domestic character, our relations would have made him likely to talk with me relative to them; he often said to me things that I could not account for; in regard to the renting of this house, he told me he did not want to rent it to Mrs. Cunningham, because he didn't want people about him whom he did not like; and yet I see by these papers this morning that the lease to her was executed in March; I consider this singular; one year ago last August I was at Saratoga; I saw the Doctor there; he introduced to me Mrs. C. and her daughter Helen; after I returned home, I found that Mrs. C. and her daughter had taken board here with Mrs. Jones; in May they took this house; the Doctor fixed up the house very nicely and got new carpets; the latter part of July the Doctor met me and asked if I was going to Saratoga that Summer; on the following Friday I went, in company with the Doctor and these ladies; this I think was the last week in July; the relations between the parties were apparently very pleasant up to this time; I should suppose that Mrs. Cunningham is a woman of stern character, not easily led about; my acquaintance here has been the same that it would be at any lady's in the City—calling here and sometimes asking them to go out; I never saw any conduct here of any other character than that of the strictest propriety; I never saw any conversation between Eckel and the Doctor; I was very little acquainted with Eckel; he appeared rather backward, not apt to speak to a stranger; I saw him in the room where the body lay, after the murder; he had not been arrested when I first saw him; I did not see anything uncommon, although I watched particularly for anything that would lead to information; I have not conversed with the mother and her daughters since I have seen that they were suspected by the public; in answer to a request of Judge Capron, that he would give *his theory* of the manner of the murder, witness detailed at great length his views in regard to that matter; his hypothesis was, that whoever did the deed was acquainted with every portion of the house—that some person might have entered the Doctor's room, shut the door, committed the deed, and laid the body down, *without any one in the house hearing a sound*—that sounds can always be heard below more readily than above, and that at the time of the murder, if all the rest of the family were up stairs, in that front room, it was very possible that they could not have heard any noise,—that the Doctor may have been first choked and then stabbed; or, he may have risen to open the door after hearing a knock, and received the cut in the neck immediately on opening the door, while the other blows were given after he had sunk upon his knees—and that no stabs were given after he fell, the wounds being all in front, underneath as he lay. Witness, in reply to leading questions from Judge Capron, (which assumed that a woman's hand inflicted the wounds, while a stronger party held the Doctor) said that the cuts showed the action of some one who was well acquainted with the anatomy of the human frame, and that a woman could hardly be supposed to have that knowledge,—that the blows were evidently inflicted by some one who entertained a deep-seated feeling of revenge against the Doctor,—and that it was possible for them to have been inflicted by a left-handed person, who placed his right arm about the Doctor's neck.

Mr. Farrell was the next witness, and was examined by Mr. Capron. His testimony was to the following effect: I reside in Mott-street, near Houston, No. 74; I did not know Dr. Burdell in his lifetime; saw him once I believe; it was here at this house; do not think I would recognize him again; I was in Bond-street that Friday night; I was on this stoop that night; it was about half-past ten o'clock, or between that and eleven; I started from my home about half-past nine that night; I am troubled with a disease in the back, by which I am sometimes bent, and feel it necessary to exercise myself on foot to straighten myself; on that night, at half past nine o'clock, having some work to do next day, I walked up to Marion-street to a friend's; I went in and stood a few minutes and came out again; I went up Prince street to Bowery and walked up Bowery to Bond; I came down this side of Bond-street till I got within a few steps of this door; I stepped on the string of my shoe and drew it out; I then sat down on this stoop on the third or fourth step and took the shoe off; I was trying to fix the string in its proper place; I found the tin had come off the end of it and it took me some time; while I was sitting there, one man came along; there were two men, one before the other; one of them came up the stoop and walked in; the other passed on; the man was not in this house more than a minute or a minute and a half, when I head a cry of murder—I said to myself, there is a muss in this house; I thought they had been drinking, or something like that; in probably half a minute after the man went in, [and I heard his retreating steps;] I heard the door opened; I heard nothing after the cry but something like the sound of an empty barrel thrown with its end downwards on the floor; I thought the man who went in had got into a difficulty with some one after he had got in; in half *a minute* or so after that noise, as I say, *a man opened the door and looked out; he said to me, "What are you doing there?"* I looked at him; he spoke in a very rough manner, and I was afraid; I thought the man who went in had ordered him to put me off the steps; it was not the man who went in that opened the door; the man who opened the door was in his shirt-sleeves; I saw his left arm and shoulder; his left hand was resting against the inside of the door-case; I am sure he had no coat on him; when he spoke to me I said nothing; I had my shoe in my hand and walked off the steps sideways, for I was bent a little, and sat down on the third stoop below, put on my shoe, and went home; I saw enough of the man's head to see he had a large beard; I do not know whether he was bald; he was not bald on front of his head; his hair was bushy; I should think he was about 5 foot 8; I think I would recognize his voice again if he spoke to me in the same way; if the man who came to the door were in the same position or anything like it, I think I might identify him; I was about five or six feet below his head; he touched the door with his hand when he opened it; I do not know who this was who entered the house; it might have been one minute—it might have been two minutes from the time that man went in till the other opened the door; I sat on the stoop close to the railing when the man who went in passed me on the stoop; the other man was behind him some two feet; I did not notice that other man particularly; he passed on; they were not together when they came to the door; after the man went in and shut the door I heard a footstep retreating from the door; I don't know whether he went up stairs; the man who went in the door, I am pretty sure, was not the man who came down and opened the door; the man who passed me on the stoop was coming from the Bowery over towards Broadway; the two men who were on the street both came from the same direction; the man who passed me on the stoop and went in had a shawl; I think I sat on the stoop in all about five minutes; I had not been there over two minutes when the man with the shawl came to the door; in about a minute and a half the other man came to the door and opened it; when I sat on the Doctor's steps, another man passed me towards Broadway; I saw no person go towards the Bowery while I was there; in passing from this door to the other one where I sat down I walked fast; I heard no other noise but that I have told you of, while there that night, but men talking on the corner of Bond-street and Bowery; it was not more than a minute or a minute and a half—about two minutes say, more or less—elapsed between the man with the shawl going in and the other man coming to the door; the cry was like that of a person being choked; I am a maker of ladies' shoes; I did work in public stores; I work for Mr. Eusko in Spring-street; I have resided in the City for 30 years; I have a family; reside in No. 264 Mott-street; when I sat on the stoop after the man went in I heard no noise whatever as of the man coming to the door; I heard no step whatever; heard only the opening of the door; did not see his feet; he was bareheaded; I could not say whether he had a bald head; he was not bald; he had bushy hair, but he may have been bald on the back of the head; I did not see the back of his head; I think I would recognise that man's voice again if he were to speak to me in the same way; I was afraid from his voice that he was going to kick me; I do not think that while I sat there I made noise enough to attract the attention of anybody inside; I did not hear the hall door closed; when I went down the steps the man who opened the door closed the door to; when I got to the bottom of the steps the door was about six inches on the jar; at first I saw the man's left shoulder, head and hand; the door at that time was about two feet on the jar; I could not judge as to that man's age; I should say, from the glance I had at him, he was 45 years old; I could not tell the color of his hair, but it did not seem to be very light; I saw him with his left hand raised up and leaning against the wood-work of the doorcase; the first I knew of the murder was the week after; I first saw it was in Bond-street from reading the newspapers on Monday or Tuesday; I did not think it was here at first, but afterwards it occurred to me that what I saw may have had something to do with it; on Tuesday I got excited about it—so much so that I thought I would come here to see whether the number of the door was 31 or 13; when the man opened the door on that night I saw like a flash of light on the door, and saw the figures 3 and 1, but I was so confused I did not distinguish whether it was 13 or 31; on Tuesday night I came around from Bowery, and in passing No. 13 I saw at once that that was not the place; when I came up to No. 31 I recognized the stoop as that on which I had been sitting, on that night; I first mentioned this on Tuesday or Wednesday to a man named Thomas Farrel, who keeps a porter-house in No. 31 Marion-street; I don't know what time of the day that was; I was not drunk; sometimes, after walking around a day, I may take a glass or so; I am not in the habit of being intoxicated; I do not remember the time of this conversation, because I had had several conversations with Mr. Farrel during that day; it was about eight o'clock in the evening I came round here to see the house; now that I remember it was in the afternoon I told Farrel about this matter; the handwriting on that letter [the letter giving information as to what the witness was supposed to know] looks like the handwriting of a friend of mine to whom I told the story; his name is James O'Reilley; he used to be in the Appraiser's store with me; he is now a porter, but I cannot say whether that is his writing; I left the Appraiser's store about five months ago; I did not mention this matter to any persons but those two persons, James O'Reilly, who lives in No. 53 Spring-street, I think, and the man who lives in Marion-street, up till last night, when a man named Scott came to see me and we talked it over; we talked of it both in my house and in a grocery store near by; sometimes when my back troubles me I have to walk around for a whole day; on the day after the night on which what I have just stated happened, I had two pairs of ladies' gaiters to make, and wanted to get in a condition to do something; when I got home that night I worked for an hour; my disease, it appears, is a disease of the spinal column; the man who was in his shirt when he opened that door spoke to me as loud as I am speaking now [voice elevated slightly above the conversational tone;] I am an American, a native of Fishkill, and married in Albany; I am 53 years of age the 18th of this month; I have been married nine years; I have worked for a man named Hauser, in Canal-street; I have been in a Public Store, and now work for a man named Eusko, in Spring-street; I have worked for him three months or so; I have been compelled to leave work every other day in consequence of my infirmity; on the night of the occurrence at this house, I drank at Mrs. Scott's half an ounce of spirits, such as are sold at the Dutch groceries; I was perfectly sober on that night; I am not easily affected by liquor; I did not notice the man who entered the house sufficiently to see whether he used a night-key or rang the bell; he did not stand long enough to have the bell answered; my eyesight is short, but I saw both the men distinctly; I can see distinctly all the persons in this room, but I cannot distinguish their features, except those who are sitting at that table, [the reporters;] I do not think I could recognize an acquaintance in the other room, unless there was something peculiar about him; when the man came to the door, one of my feet was on the third step and the other on the fourth; no person has conversed with me in relation to the murder until yesterday; no one has told me I ought to go and testify against any party; I am not acquainted with any of the parties; I should know Mr. Snodgrass if I saw him again.

WITNESS IDENTIFIES ECKEL!

It was then announced that the witness would be taken up stairs to see if he could recognize ECKEL as the man who came to the door and spoke to him on that night. There was an instant rush to the door, which policeman guarded jealously.

The Coroner—Gentlemen of the Press will be permitted to go up stairs.

The reporters, pencils and paper in hand, wended their way up stairs, accordingly, but found the doors of the rooms on the second floor securely locked.

In a few minutes the Coroner came up, followed by the witness. The doors were opened, the crowd surged in, passed through the room in which the murder was committed, and entered the front room. In this room sat Eckel, occupying a chair near the foot of the bed. He was dressed in a shaggy, brown overcoat, with a pointed plush cap on his head. He sat quietly until the persons who accompanied the Coroner up stairs entered, but rose immediately afterwards and took his station behind the chair on which he had been sitting, leaning against the footpost of the bed; his appearance indicated considerable nervous trepidation, although his feelings were evidently under strong control.

After the reporters entered the room, the number of persons present was perhaps thirty, certainly not more than that.

The Coroner came in with the witness alone. The persons in the room arranged themselves in a semi-circle, leaving Eckel at the furthest end of the line. The witness came slowly along the front, peering into the face of each individual as he passed, but did not at first pay any particular attention to Eckel; a moment afterward, *he turned and looked at Eckel steadily*. Eckel's eyes winked incessantly, but he gazed steadily at witness; while undergoing this scrutiny. The absorbed attention with which every person in the room watched this proceeding was actually painful in its intensity. The bystanders scarcely breathed, and a pin might have been heard to drop. Mr. FARRELL, after glancing at ECKEL in an uncertain, hesitating way, turned twice, evidently struck by something familiar in ECKEL's countenance, and the third time he looked, continued to gaze. We observed ECKEL's countenance attentively. The lines about his mouth were even more deeply set and strongly marked than usual. He had the appearance of a man who had made up his mind to undergo examination, and had steeled himself to the task. It was impossible, of course, that he should have known the precise object for which this scrutiny was instituted; he has undergone several interviews with different parties who were called to identify him, but it could not have escaped the notice of the most unobserving that he had arrived at the conclusion that there was something more than usual in this particular investigation. Although, therefore, he was probably unaware of the precise object of this examination, he had put himself under severe restraint, in order that no movement of a muscle and no change of countenance should betray his emotions. But if the expression of ECKEL's face was that of stoical indifference, that of the witness FARRELL was the epitome of hesitation, doubt and reluctance. He gave a very slight start, so slight as to be almost imperceptible, when his attention was first arrested by the expression in ECKEL's face. Unwilling to swear positively that ECKEL was the man, yet he evidently struggled with a conviction, which seemed to force itself upon his mind, that the person who appeared at the door on the night of the murder and this man were one and the same. He put his hand to his head, and appeared lost in thought for a moment or two,—then turned and walked away.

The Coroner—Well, which is the man?

Witness—I don't know—*I think that is the man*, [pointing to Eckel.]

The witness was again taken down stairs, but had scarcely taken his seat before he expressed his regret that he had had anything to do with the matter.

In reply to questions put by Judge Capron, he said: *I had no trouble in selecting him from among the others*; he was the man standing by the bed; *as soon as I took a square look at him, I did not look at anything else*; as soon as I looked at him, he attracted my attention; I should have known the man again who came to the door, had I seen him twenty years afterwards; *I did not know till I came down stairs that the man I picked out was Eckel*; I asked two or three around if it was he.

THE SWORD-CANE PURCHASE.

Isabella Banyard (a young lady of fine personal appearance and great intelligence) was called. She declined to kiss the book, but affirmed, raising the right hand and standing: My place of business is No. 401 Broadway; it is an umbrella and cane store; the store is kept by Clyde & Black; I recollect a lady and gentleman calling at the store to purchase a sword-cane; I think it was Friday a week ago; they came in about eleven or twelve o'clock in the morning; they asked to see some sword-canes; I let them see a few; they did not find any to suit; the lady took it in her hand, and said to the gentleman with her that she did not think it would suit; she tried it against the table, and tried it so, [showing,] and said: "I don't think that will suit;" they then described to me the kind they wanted; they wanted one, short, sharp and strong, they said; I said I had not one of the style they wanted, but I could get them one made. *They said they must have it that day.* This witness was then taken up stairs by the Coroner and confronted with Mrs. Cunningham. On her return she said the features were very similar, but as she saw the lady in the store, with her bonnet on, and in the room, up-stairs, without her bonnet, she would not like to swear, positively, to her, as the same lady. The witness was again conducted into the presence of Mrs. Cunningham, who was directed to put her bonnet on; when she returned, she said that the lady's dress was different, but that *otherwise she was the same.* The Coroner then ordered a carriage, and had the witness conveyed to the Tombs to see Eckel. On her return she said she could not recognize him as the gentleman who was in the store.

Two other witnesses were then examined, one of whom, Mr. Perkins, testified to have been awakened on the night in question by the noise of a struggle, apparently in the street, and the other, Mr. Schane, proved from the books of the Artisans' Bank that Dr. Burdell was in New-York on the 28th of October.

This, with some other unimportant testimony, closed the proceedings for the day. We now subjoin our usual

Full Report of the Testimony.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INQUEST—ELEVENTH DAY.

The Jury met at 11½ o'clock, when the Coroner and Ex-Judge Capron entered the room.

The Coroner—Officer, call DeWitt Clinton!

A Voice—You'll have to get Judge Edmonds to do that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Capron—(To Coroner.) I have some business in my office, and how long I shall be able to stay I cannot say.

A Voice—The shorter the better.

The Ex-Judge, not heeding this remark, so unappreciative of his services, took his seat beside the Coroner, and DeWitt Clinton not appearing, Mrs. Mary Jane Miller was sworn and examined by Mr. Capron.

MRS. MILLER'S TESTIMONY.

Q.—Where is your place of residence? A.—I am stopping at No. 84 Barrow-street.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Dr. Burdell during his life time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Tell the Jury when you saw him first before his death? A.—I saw him on Friday.

Q.—The day preceding his death, or of his death? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—In the room above this, in this house.

Q.—For what purpose did you call on that day to see him? A.—Nothing particular, Sir, I merely stepped in.

Q.—Were you an acquaintance of the Doctor's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have an acquaintance, also, with the family of Mrs. Cunningham? A.—None.

Q.—You came for the purpose of seeing the Doctor? A.—Yes.

Q.—What time in the afternoon was it? A.—I left here very near half past four, or between four and half past four o'clock.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with the Doctor at that interview in reference to where he intended to spend the evening? A.—Yes, I asked him if he was going to be gone long to dinner; and he said yes, he was; that he was not coming back until he went to Brooklyn; he, also, asked (although he might have known it was not in my power to do so) if I could loan him $100—that he had a note to make up and he wanted $100 to make it up.

Q.—Did you call on him after leaving, on that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he mention what time he expected to return from Brooklyn? A.—He did not; he said he did not expect to return until late.

Q.—Did he say anything to you in reference to his relations with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—He never did, Sir.

Q.—Not at that time or any other? A.—No; I supposed he had difficulties, for he often appeared to me to have trouble on his mind; I thought the Doctor was very much changed from what I had known him to be.

Q.—Have you been long acquainted with the Doctor? A.—I think I have known him over twelve years.

Q.—Do you know what were his feelings towards—whether he felt friendly towards her, or disclosed any unfriendly feeling? A.—I do not know it was her particularly, but I understood there was some one he had trouble with.

Q.—Some one in the family of Mrs. Cunningham, do you mean? A.—I cannot tell that particularly; I supposed it was some one in the house.

Q.—Is the Doctor a relative of yours? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What other member of the family did you see here on your visits? A.—I do not know that I saw any; on Friday I did not see any one, except a gentleman going out as I was coming in; I was about ringing the bell as the gentleman was going out; I asked him if the Doctor was in, and he said that he did not know; I supposed he was.

Q.—What sized man was he? A.—He was stout, and rather tall.

Q.—Sandy complexion? A.—Dark hair.

Q.—Thin face? A.—I did not notice that his face was very thin.

Q.—Do you know, from what the Doctor said to you, speaking of money, or have you any means of knowing whether he had about his person any considerable sum of money? A.—I did not see any.

Q.—He merely said he had a sum to raise, and he wanted some of you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he state to you what he wanted to do with that money? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did you see any other person while you were present with the Doctor? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—No person to call on him, or no person with him? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Capron—I do not see that we can make any more of this, except that he had no money at the time, and whoever killed him did not kill him for money.

Q.—Did he tell you who he was going to Brooklyn to see? A.—He did not tell me.

Mr. Capron—I think that is all the time necessary to spend with this lady. It does not result in anything very definite.

Mr. Capron here approached the reporters' table, and went into an explanation of what he meant by his remarks on the preceding day, in reference to the right of the Coroner to examine Eckel as a witness; he wished to be understood that the Coroner had a right to put his questions, and it was for the witness to say whether he could answer them without criminating himself. If so, the witness might remain silent; but if not, the Coroner had a right to require an answer.

A Reporter—Well, Judge, we gave what you said. We can only report your language, not interpret it.

Mr. Capron—Certainly, gentlemen, any want of clearness rests with myself. He then went on to remark that the powers and duties of Coroners were not well defined in this State. In England they were; and there the power of the Coroner was very great,—so much so, that he might disregard the warrant of the King himself.

The Coroner, in answer to an inquiry, said he had no reply from Judge Brady to a note inquiring whether he meant in his order returning the body of Mrs. Cunningham to his (the Coroner's) custody, that she should be retained in custody in Bond street.

Mr. Capron—It is due to you that he should state what was his meaning. I do not think he meant that you should confine her in this house; and without any disrespect to the Judge, it seems to me that he could not decide the place of confinement. Still I would leave them here until the investigation is over.

Coroner—Oh, yes; I suppose there is no fear of them here.

DR. ROBERTS' TESTIMONY.

Dr. W. R. Roberts, of Bond-street, was called and examined by Mr. Capron.

Q.—I understand you were a friend of Dr. Burdell's? A.—Well, Sir, I was, I suppose, as far as I know.

Q.—I understand that you were the first person called into the house, after the death was announced in the morning. Was that so? A.—I do not know; I was not the first one here; Dr. Maine and his young man were here when I came.

Q.—About what time did you arrive? A.—About nine o'clock; I would here state that my testimony in regard to the matter was taken the first day before any Jury was called.

Q.—Have you never been examined before the Jury? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then there has been no evidence from you? A.—The first day there was, and it was only this that I know nothing about the murder, nor anything that could throw light upon it.

Q.—It is important that your testimony should be taken before the Jury; when you arrived the two persons you have named were here? A.—Yes; the young man who works for Dr. Maine stood at the door of the Doctor's office, where he had been committed, and took charge of the door; Dr. Maine was in the hall; when I came, the young man unlocked the door and I just stepped in and looked at the body, supposing that the Doctor had committed suicide; that was the word Mr. Snodgrass brought to my office, and the servant girl came for me very soon after Mr. Snodgrass; Snodgrass appeared very much frightened; after I went in and looked at the Doctor, I came out, and Dr. Maine told me to go up and see the ladies; said he, "They are almost crazy; you are acquainted with them, and go up and see how they are;" I went up, stayed there a short time, and came down; a policeman had come here at that time; then we went into the room, and the policeman said he wished to report the cause of death at the office; we could not see anything, the Doctor being on his face, and it was proposed to turn him over on his back.

[Mr. Clinton here came into the room, and approaching the Coroner, said that as he pledged his word on the previous evening that Mr. Snodgrass would attend in the morning again, he wished to say that he was present, and would have been before, but he (Mr. Clinton) was detained at his office; he merely mentioned this to show that good faith had been kept in the matter.]

WHERE THE DOCTOR WAS ON THE 28TH OF OCTOBER.

Mr. Schane, a juror, who had been examining Dr. Burdell's ledger, pointed out to the Coroner an entry, seemingly in the Doctor's handwriting, under date of Oct. 28, 1856, charging one Alexander Fraser with $5, as going to prove that the Doctor was here attending to his business at that time, as usual, and not absent in Saratoga or elsewhere, as rumored.

Examination of Dr. Roberts resumed—As the Doctor lay, when we went into the room, the wound in the neck was on the left side, and the wounds in the body on that side also; he lay with his face on the floor, the right side of his face to the floor, and that twisted the neck in such a position as to hide the wound in the neck.

Q.—The face was not flat on the floor—how was it partially turned, was it towards you, as you went in? A.—The side of his face was turned partially towards the door of the closet.

Q.—As you entered the door his face was turned from you? A.—Partially so towards the cupboard door or closet door; the feet were perfectly straight, and left hand clenched a very little; it did not appear that he had struggled much; he had on his boots and clothes.

Q.—Did you feel and examine him? A.—We turned him over.

Q.—Was he entirely cold? A.—He was entirely cold and stiff, and had been dead for some time, to all appearance.

Q.—There is no rule by which you can tell from that how long he was dead? A.—No; but from the appearance of the blood on the wall it would seem to have been a good many hours; knowing his habits about the time he comes in, being nine to ten o'clock, and from all the appearances in the room at the time, I think the deed must have been done very soon after he came into the room; if he had been in the room long I suppose he would have had his boots off.

Q.—Then, from the appearance of things, and your knowledge of his habits, you think he must have been murdered very soon after he entered the house? A.—Yes, Sir; if, as some of his friends stated, he was to be in early that evening; Miss Hubbard swore that on Saturday evening he was to have been with her, and he stated to her that he was going to retire early on Friday evening.

Coroner—As the Doctor knows, a body sometimes does not become perfectly cold for eight or ten hours?

Q.—I suppose that depends somewhat on the manner in which he died; where much blood is taken from the body it cools much sooner.

Q.—That is what I am coming to; so much blood having gone out of the body, do you not think it would become cold in a very short time? A.—I think it would take some hours under those circumstances.

Q.—You saw the room and the circumstances—do you think that much blood escaped from the body? A.—I do not think there was as much blood as I would expect such wounds to produce; the principal blood that did come was from the carotid artery, for the biggest clot was at the neck; from this circumstance we thought at first (not seeing any wound) that he died from apoplexy; when we turned him over, the wound in the neck came under, and then I said to some of the gentlemen standing there that it looked as if he had been bleeding at the nose, and started to run to the door, fall there and bled to death; that was the report made to the Police office; soon afterwards Dr. Francis came; on examining, he saw the wound in the neck, in the carotid artery; we then thought he did it himself, and looked for some instrument; but finding none, we concluded that he must have been murdered; previous to that, I saw a little blood on the knob of the door; I did not know but some one had, in going in and out, put it there; the moment I found he was murdered, I went looking round; I found blood along down the stairs; I discovered blood on the head of the stairs, and immediately in front of the door; some one said that the officer who turned him over might have done this; I examined it thoroughly; the blood on the hall and front door was dried; the same as that in the room; I examined the blood in the garret, and it appeared to be different from that in the Doctor's room; if any one in the morning had got blood on their fingers and put them on the wall, it would be dry, but would appear fresh.

Q.—The blood on the door below, what was it like? A.—It looked as if some one had put his fingers on and around the knob, to pull the door open; it was on the outside of the door, and when it was shut to, it bloodied the casing of the door, where the door went against it.

Q.—I would ask whether blood like that might not have got on the door from persons who had been to the Doctor for dental operations, whose teeth might be bleeding as they went down? A.—In that case they very seldom have blood on their fingers, and this blood did not resemble the blood that would come from teeth, mixed with saliva; it looked different; I would state that this blood might have been put on by a policeman; it would depend on the action of the individual, and the circumstances under which he opened the door.

Q.—Now I will go back to the time when you were in the room with Dr. Maine and his assistants; did you go up to see the ladies? A.—I did.

Q.—Immediately on discovering that this was a murder or before? A.—I went immediately after going into the room first, and seeing that he was dead, before I even thought that he had died from apoplexy; Dr. Maine wished me to go up stairs; the three ladies were in Mrs. Cunningham's room; Mrs. C. and her two daughters, and Mr. Snodgrass; the little boys might have been there, but I do not recollect.

Q.—Had they, prior to that, been told of the death? A.—Oh! certainly.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Eckel that morning? A.—I did not until he returned.

Q.—Previous to your coming here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you seen him the night before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How late before that had you seen him? A.—I do not know, perhaps three or four days, perhaps a week.

Q.—Were you well acquainted with Mr. Eckel? A.—I was not, I used to see him sitting in this parlor.

Q.—Who made the first remark when you entered the room? A.—Well, Judge, it is just such a scene as I could not describe.

Q.—You do not know who spoke first? A.—No; Mr. Snodgrass sat by her chair, holding Mrs. Cunningham; she was in a state of great excitement; so were the young ladies; I tried to quiet them; I stayed there but a few moments, and came down; when we thought that he died in a fit of apoplexy, I immediately told the ladies it was not as bad as they imagined—that he might have died a natural death; then Mrs. Cunningham appeared more easy; she said if he died a natural death she would feel more easy; after I found out that he was murdered, I went up; I cannot say what was said; in fact, there was not very much said, for it was a very solemn time; I felt very bad to see an old friend cut up so; Mrs. Cunningham told me that the officers were up to see what she had to say, and, said she, "I cannot give my name as Cunningham, for I am married to Dr. Burdell;" I was very much surprised, and asked her when, and if she had a certificate? she said she had, I asked her to let me see it, as I knew it would tell me more than if she was speaking for an hour; she hunted it up, among her things, and handed it to me, and I read it; that was the first I knew of the fact.

Q.—You saw the wounds in the body, after it was undressed? A.—Yes, Sir, I saw everything that was done, until the search was made.

Q.—Did you see any test made of an instrument in the wounds, for the purpose of leading to a discovery of the instrument with which it was done? A.—There was no test made that day; I did not see any subsequently.

Q.—Do you know anything of the relations existing between Mrs. Cunningham and the Doctor—of the Doctor's feelings towards her, whether friendly or unfriendly? A.—Well, Judge, this places me in rather a peculiar position; they were both friends of mine—that is, acquaintances, that I have often called in and out to see; I often went into the Doctor's room, and he into mine; I have seen them together often, and always saw them speak together pleasantly before me; whatever occurred behind my back I do not know.

Q.—Did he never talk to you about any difficulty? A.—At the trial he accused her of stealing the $600 note; I had some conversation with the Doctor, and at the time of the breach of promise; he said, the breach of promise was brought, because he accused her of stealing the note; that was all the difficulty he told me about.

Q.—He stated to you that she brought the breach [illegible] here? A.—He said if he had not accused her, she would not have brought that suit.

Q.—You stated here that he said she brought the breach of promise against him because he accused her of stealing the note; do you know [illegible]? A.—I will tell you the exact conversation; after he had settled the affair he brought the bond to my office and said the thing was all settled; that he had no doubt he had done wrong, and she had done wrong; he said she ought not to have brought this suit, and that she would not have done it if he had not accused her of stealing the note.

Q.—Did he tell you what paper he had executed to her in that settlement? A.—He said "This thing is all settled; but if any one says anything about it, tell them it is a breach of contract, for the house;" I did not believe that. "It is all settled now (said he,) and I am going to be her friend and that of her family through life, and she is going to give me a paper releasing me."

Q.—What day was that? A.—The day the bonds were taken up; Mr. Fraser was his bondsman; he had to give $12,000 bonds—$6,000 each for the [illegible] and breach of promise suits. [The bond of [illegible], proved to have been given on the [illegible], was taken up on the 28th of Oct., 1856.]

Q.—Did he show you that paper? A.—He showed me the bond, Sir; I would state further that the Doctor told me the suit was withdrawn without costs to either party.

Q.—That is each party to pay their own costs. The Doctor at that time said nothing to you about being married to Mrs Cunningham? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the Doctor left the City pretty soon after that? A.—I do not know; I have a check in some of my papers that might, perhaps, throw some light on that—a check for [illegible] which was the first of the month.

Q.—Were you a tenant of his? A.—Not a tenant, but I always did his business for No. 1, and he came to me for the rent of that house; this was the reason why our relations were so intimate.

Q.—You cannot speak, without looking at that check, upon the question? A.—I cannot; I generally knew when he went out of town—when going to Saratoga in particular; he generally spoke with me about it.

Q.—Your relations with the Doctor were good? A.—Yes, Sir, so far as I know.

Q.—And friendly with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes, Sir; I was introduced to her by the Doctor; he has always spoken to me of her in the highest terms; whatever occurred between them was kept from me, except on the one occasion.

Q.—Did you ever mention that subject to Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I think we have had some conversation about the time; I do not remember what it was; nothing more than that she said she had a difficulty with the Doctor, that it was settled, but upon what terms she did not say, and I did not ask her.

Q.—Did the Doctor make a confident of you? Was he so intimate as to give you possession of his personal secrets? A.—Not further than money matters; those he used to speak to me about; whenever he wanted money he came to me to indorse his notes; I indorsed a note for $1,000 some time ago for him, and I have lent him my own notes; he was always punctual in money matters, and I always felt myself safe in any transactions I had with him.

Q.—What I want to know is in reference to his personal relations. Was he so intimate with you as to converse with you on this subject, and put you in possession of them? A.—The Doctor used to come in to my office and talk on a great many subjects; he was lively, and would converse for an hour, perhaps, at a time, if there did not happen to be any business doing; he has said a great many things to me; I cannot remember anything in particular that he said about his troubles in the house.

Q.—I merely want to get at the true state of feeling and intimacy between you and the Doctor, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, if he had any domestic relations of a particular character, he would be likely to mention them? A.—I think he would; he was a man that, to a friend, would tell almost everything.

Q.—He was frank with a friend? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then if he had particular domestic relations he would likely, as a friend, to talk with you on the subject? A.—Yes; there were a great many things the Doctor would say I never could account for; for instance, in letting this house to Mrs. Cunningham, a few weeks previous to May I asked him if he had let the house, and he said no; he said that Mrs. Cunningham wanted the house, and that he would not let her have it, for, said he, "any one I like as a friend I do not want to have as a tenant;" now I see by the papers that the lease of the house was made out to her in March; that he should speak in that way, I cannot account for; yet we had that conversation; there are other things of the kind which I cannot account for.

Q.—When you spoke to him about renting the house did you know he was intimate with Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I would state that a year ago last August was the first I ever knew of Mrs. Cunningham; between the 11th and 21st of August, I stopped at Congress Hall, Saratoga, and I met the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham; he introduced me to Mrs. Cunningham and her daughter Helen; he introduced several of his acquaintances to them at the same time; I came home, and after I had been home some time, Mrs. Cunningham and her daughter took board with Mrs. Jones in this house; the Doctor often [illegible] and came in here; at that time he gave his front room to the family for a sitting-room; I used to come here together evenings, when I called; I saw a little of them until May; then they took this house, the Doctor furnished this new carpet, and they got all new furniture; the Doctor painted the house and fixed it up very nicely; this was in the latter part of May or June.

Q.—For this family? A.—Yes, Sir; in the latter part of July last, the Doctor met me one day and asked me if I was going to Saratoga; he said he was going on Tuesday or Wednesday, and wanted me to go; I said if he waited until the end of the week I would; on Friday afternoon, the Doctor, Mrs. Cunningham, her eldest daughter, another lady and myself went to Saratoga; I waited until Monday, and left them there; all the relations to that time between the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham were of the pleasantest kind, that I saw; this was the last week in July, I think; I do not know how long they remained there.

Q.—Are you acquainted enough with Mrs. Cunningham to speak of her temper and general character; is she a quiet lady, or an impulsive, passionate woman? A.—I never have seen her in a passion.

Q.—But you would judge, from an intimate acquaintance, without seeing her in a passion, would you suppose her a woman of firm character, and not easily led away by any impulse.

Q.—Of firmness and courage? A.—I do not know about her courage; I have never seen enough to speak on that subject.

Q.—Her general bearing is pretty firm and decided? A.—Yes; my acquaintance with her has been the same as with any ladies in the City—calling and inviting them to go out; I never saw anything but the strictest propriety, before me, with the Doctor and her.

Q.—Do you know anything of the relations between Mr. Eckel and Dr. Burdell? A.—I never saw the Doctor speak to him, or he to the Doctor.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with Eckel, from which you could form an opinion of his temper? A.—No; he merely sat in the parlor; he seemed to be very quiet.

Q.—You were not acquainted with Eckel enough to speak of his temper or passion? A.—Not at all; from what I have seen of him, sitting in the chair, he appeared to be rather backward, not apt to speak to a stranger, or anything of that kind; he never would speak to me unless I would advance and say to him "good evening" first.

Q.—Did you see him at any time after the murder of the Doctor in the presence of the body? A.—Yes, Sir; he was in the room at one time as the body lay, when the Doctor was there.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him then? A.—I do not recollect; I may have said something.

Q.—Was he under restraint then? Was he not in custody? A.—Not then—not when I first saw him; I did not see anything uncommon in what I had noticed in him formerly; I watched pretty particularly, because I did not know but this thing might have occurred in the house; I watched to see anything that might lead to a discovery.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with Mrs. Cunningham or her daughters since the day the murder was discovered? A.—No, Sir, from the moment they were suspected by the public, I have not gone to the room; not since Saturday.

Mr. Capron—I would like you to look for the check you speak of, and tell us what you think about his having been in Saratoga on the 28th of October. Make an inspection by which you may be able to satisfy us upon that point.

Witness—I shall, Sir. The check is, I believe, over at the Greenwich Bank. I will go there, for I am anxious to throw all the light upon the subject I can. I would suggest, that I understand the 28th of October was discount day at the Artisan's Bank, and if the Doctor was present as a Director, it can be readily ascertained from the books of the bank, if, as I suppose, they keep a record of those meetings, and who were present.

The Coroner gave directions to his Deputy to go to the Artisan's Bank and make the inquiry.

Witness—I would say further, that the 28th was on Tuesday. Now when the Doctor went to Saratoga he usually left on the last of the week, on account of his business, to be back on Monday.

Mr. Capron—On this occasion my theory is that he went to Herkimer County. It appears that he was in at the Marvin House on the 31st, and that he came in a Northern train to Saratoga, and said so when he came in. We have made an arrangement with the editor of a paper out there to make inquiries, and send us the result. We wish to fix this, if possible, for it is quite important, according to my hypothesis, to ascertain whether on the 28th of October the Doctor was in New-York, or not.

Mr. Clinton suggested to Mr. Capron to put a question to the witness.

Mr. Capron—Have you and the witness had any conversation?

Mr. Clinton—I have seen the witness.

Mr. Capron—I guess I will go on with the examination in my own way. (To witness.) At the time you first discovered the body, give us a description of the room?

Witness—It was pretty well towards nine o'clock; the gas was burning in the room; the furniture appeared to stand pretty much as it usually did when the Doctor was there.

Q.—Place this chair, as you recollect to have seen him at the desk, when you went in? A.—The chair had been moved before I saw it; some one told me they found the chair upset, but I do not think it was; my principal object was to trace the blood; there

[illegible]

Q.—Do you suppose that he had no time to halloo? A.—I do not think he had.

[illegible]

Q.—And that one person did the whole deed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could one person hold a man of the Doctor's strength sufficiently firm to do that without noise? A.—I think, on any hypothesis you may adopt, that the deed was done quickly, and that the Doctor was not aware.

Mr. Capron—I believe we have finished with you, Sir, and I would thank you to look at the date of the check you spoke of, and return here again.

Witness—I shall; I would like to make a statement in reference to my calling here; what has been said might, under the present state of excitement, have some effect with my friends; one of the young ladies who attended the door stated I was in the habit of calling here [illegible] Mrs. Cunningham, and running up stairs; I would state that I have often called to see both the Doctor and the ladies; but my running up stairs was only to the Doctor's room; he was in the habit of coming up to [illegible] and I to him, without stopping in the parlor; but whenever I saw the ladies it was only in the parlor, as an acquaintance only.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN FARRELL.

John Farrell, sworn and examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Mott-street, near the corner of Houston—No. 374.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Burdell? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know him when you saw him? A.—No, Sir—I do not know; I have seen him once; I don't know but I would recognise him if I saw him again.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I saw him at this house.

Judge Capron—(to the Deputy Coroner)—Is this the witness you said knew something about a disturbance with a man at a gambling-house?

Deputy Coroner—Yes, Sir, so I was given to understand.

Judge Capron—(to witness)—It was understood you knew something about a difficulty that night with a gambler—a meeting in the Bowery and having a dispute in the street—that Dr. Burdell asked him to go up to his room with him and they would there settle the matter, and he went up. Did you know of any such thing?

Witness—No, Sir, I think the gentleman is mistaken about that; I know of no such occurrence—never saw anything.

Q.—Never saw anything in relation to it? A.—No, Sir.

Judge Capron—[illegible] I have witnesses brought [illegible] I am assisting the Coroner in getting at the truth. If Dr. Burdell got killed by an enemy from a gambling-house, it is just that anybody suspected should be secured; therefore I advised the Coroner to have this witness brought and sworn with a view that, if the circumstances should be true, he would have the means of fixing guilt upon some person.

Witness—I did not speak of a gambling-house; I never was in a gambling-house not for ten years.

Judge Capron here read the following anonymous letter, which led to the calling of this witness:

FEB. 9, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have to-day heard that a man of the name of McFarrell, employed in the Appraiser's Public Store, under Mr. Graham, has said that he was in Bond-street at the time Dr. Burdell [illegible] that he saw him enter—heard the cry of "Murder," and was on the steps when some one came to the door and asked him what he was doing there. This very much arrested his attention. He [illegible] not making it known, that he was afraid he might be kept from his family and be inconvenienced by his appearing as a witness, as he is a poor man. I am yours respectfully,

ONE WHO SEEKS FOR JUSTICE.

The Judge then addressing the witness said: You were subpoenaed here in reference to that matter.

Witness—I was.

Judge Capron—For if the Doctor did come to his death in consequence of a gambling-house quarrel that he had, it was proper it should be proved to this Jury.

Witness—If he did I know nothing about it.

Coroner—Were you in the street that night?

Witness—I was.

Judge Capron—Where were you?

Witness—I was on this stoop that night.

Q.—At what time? A.—It might have been half past ten—something like that; I could not say, but it was between ten and eleven; it was not eleven o'clock.

Q.—How came you to come here? A.—Can I tell?

Judge Capron—Yes, tell your whole story.

Witness—I started from my house likely about half-past nine o'clock that night; I have a disease of the back, and I work at a business which requires my sitting bent over, and I have frequently to get up and exercise myself in order to get into the street; sometimes it takes me an hour to straighten myself, and sometimes more; I started that night about half-past nine, having some work to do which I wished to have done the next day, and I walked down Mercer-street to a friend there that I know; I went in and staid a few minutes and came out, went up Prince-street to the Bowery; I walked up the Bowery to Bond-street, came down this side of the street; I got within a few doors of here and I stepped on the string of my shoe—the same that I have now—and drawed the string nearly out; and I stooped down; it was sloppy; I sat down on this stoop here, and I took the shoe off; I stood on the third or fourth step and took the shoe off and was trying to fix the string in at the proper place; the string I found had not the tin usually on the end; it took me some time; while sitting there a man came along—two men—one man came up the stoop; he came in this house; the other man passed on; the man was in, I suppose, in the house, probably half a minute—I could not fix the time—about half a minute, and I heard a cry of murder, and I said to myself, "There is a muss in this house, probably."

Judge Capron—When you were on the steps?

Witness—I was on the steps, sitting on the left-hand steps, when he came in; I thought, "There is a muss in this house; I guess they have been drinking, or something like that;" it passed over; I was trying to adjust the shoe string; probably a minute might have passed—not a minute—something like a minute—I heard the door open; I heard no step in the hall; I heard the retreating steps of the man that came in.

Judge Capron—Did you hear a man come in?

Witness—I saw a man come in about half-past ten or between that and eleven.

Judge Capron—Well?

Witness—I heard the door open; I heard nothing only the door open; no noise; that cry, and something which sounded to me like the heading of a barrel; solid.

Judge Capron—A hollow voice.

Witness—A hollow voice, choking, as if something had been turned down, like you would in taking a full barrel in turning it down, as near as I can illustrate it; I sat there and didn't think nothing of it; or that there was a little bit of a row and probably this man went in and had some difficulty; well, a half a minute perhaps, and a man came to the door.

Coroner—A man came to the door?

Witness—A man came and opened the door, or he might have been there; the door opened and I heard the noise; he said to me, "What are you doing there;" he looked out and spoke in a very rough manner; I was afraid; I thought the man that went in had ordered him to put me off the stoop.

Judge Capron—The man that went in came down again?

Witness—No, Sir, it was not the same man; the man that came to the door was not dressed; he was in his shirt sleeves; I saw his head, his shoulders, and a part of his left hand.

Judge Capron—Then that was not the man who went into the house?

Witness—Well, I could not say as to that; I don't think it was; it looked too large.

Coroner—Are you sure of that?

Witness—Of what?

Coroner—That the man had no coat on?

Witness—Yes, I am sure of that; I am sure that this shoulder and arm [designating his left] were bare of a coat or vest; well, he said: "What are you doing there?" I said: "Nothing;" he spoke so rough to me that I thought he was sent to turn me off the stoop; I had my shoe off; I picked it up, and, thinking there was a row in the house, and fearing he would probably kick me, I went down three or four doors below, and put it on and went home.

Q.—Did you see enough of that man's head to see whether he had a large beard? A.—He did have a large beard.

Q.—Was there a light in the hall? A.—There was no light; I saw no light.

Q.—Was it so light, at the door, you could clearly see his shoulder? A.—I could see the man's head, but it was cloudy.

Q.—Could you tell whether his hair was reddish or black? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I could.

Q.—Could not? A.—Could not.

Q.—What was he, for size? A.—Well, he stooped slightly, that is, I suppose, in opening the door and putting his hand up against it he stooped slightly forward; he may have been a straight man for all that; I should take him to be a man five foot eight, as near as I could judge.

Q.—Here is one point of great importance in this matter; you say he opened the door and put his hand on the edge of the door? A.—His left hand was up by the side of the door.

Q.—Did he touch the door? A.—I think he touched the sill.

Q.—Let me see if I can't account for those spots of blood on the door; did he open it square open? A.—No, Sir, just so as to admit his head out; his head and shoulders I saw.

Q.—One hand hold of the latch and the other on the door? A.—No, Sir, I did not see the other hand.

Q.—Very well, he opened the door? A.—He opened the door; I presume he had his hand on.

Q.—Did he have his pants on? A.—I did not see his pants.

Q.—They were dark colored probably? A.—It was dark.

Q.—You saw his white shirt? A.—I saw his white shirt.

Q.—Did he have a cravat on? A.—I could not see; if he did likely it was light colored; I know it was nothing dark.

Q.—Do you suppose you saw enough of that man that you could identify him? A.—I might in the same position, or anything near that, so as I stood below him; I was about five or six feet below his head.

Q.—Do you know who this was that entered the house? A.—I do not.

Q.—How many minutes was it, in your judgment, after he entered, before this other man came to the door? A.—It might have been one or one and a half minutes; it might have been two minutes, but I don't think it was.

Q.—Didn't you get set down on the steps fixing your shoe when the man entered, before the other man came? A.—I had stopped.

Q.—Before the man entered? A.—Before the man entered.

Q.—Then a man passed you in entering? A.—Two men passed me; yes, he passed me in entering and came up on the right-hand side of the stoop; I sat on the left, close to the railing; he passed up and another man was behind him some four feet; I did not notice particularly, and went on past the door.

Q.—Were they together when they came to the door? A.—No, Sir, they were not together; one was behind.

Q.—Then this man that entered the house passed you sitting there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He went into the house. Now, did you hear after he went in and shut the door, any footsteps, retreating footsteps, like going up stairs? A.—I heard the footsteps retreating from the door.

Q.—As that man entered? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you distinguish whether he went up stairs? A.—I could not.

Q.—You are quite sure it was not the same man that came down to the door? A.—I am not quite sure; I don't think it was the same man; he didn't look like him.

Q.—Which was relatively the largest man—the one that went in, or the one that came to the door? A.—The one that came to the door I should judge was the largest man of the two.

Coroner—Could you describe the clothes of the man who came to the door? A.—The man that came to the door and passed me had a shawl on.

Q.—You say he had a shawl? A.—I know he had one, for I saw it; I noticed that he had a shawl particularly.

Q.—In what direction was he coming through Bond-street—from Broadway or the Bowery? A.—From the Bowery, from that direction, [pointing in the direction of the Bowery.]

Coroner—You did not see the two gentlemen locked arms as they came up? The one that passed, was he walking before the one that entered? A.—No, Sir, they were not close enough to touch one another.

Q.—When they walked, separate? A.—They were separate; one was ahead of the other.

Q.—[illegible] in order to test this testimony with the [illegible] of another witness. How long do you think you could be on that step in all? A.—I should think I suppose about five minutes.

Q.—How long had you probably been there when the Doctor, or this person [illegible]? A.—I had been there not over two minutes.

Q.—In about two or three minutes after this man came to the door? A.—This man that passed me went in.

Q.—Two or three minutes after that the other man came to the door? A.—I was sitting there, I suppose, about a minute or so when the man came in.

Q.—In how many minutes after the other man came to the door? A.—O, not over a minute and a half, I don't think.

Q.—You can't account for time? A.—It seemed to be very quick.

Q.—How far off from this door was the other door where you went and sat? A.—Below?

Q.—You went below; how many doors down? A.—I went down below, I should judge, six doors; I sat down and put on the shoe.

Q.—Now, did anybody pass you while you sat there, after you went to the other place? A.—I saw no person.

Q.—Did anybody pass you on these steps of the Doctor's, while you sat there? A.—One person went past.

Q.—Another person has testified that he passed this house, which way did that man go? A.—He went towards Broadway.

Q.—Which way did the Doctor and this man went towards the Bowery? A.—From the direction of the Bowery to Broadway.

Q.—You say that the Doctor and this man you spoke of came from the Bowery to Broadway, and the other man you spoke of that passed? A.—Went in the same direction; I saw no person go the other way while I was there.

Coroner—I understood, your Honor, a while ago, that two men were approaching the hall door where he was sitting, were coming from Broadway and going towards the Bowery.

Judge Capron—No, Sir; the other way.

Witness—Towards Broadway.

Judge Capron—The Doctor stopped at his house; the other man went off to Broadway.

Witness—The man that came to this house came from the direction of the Bowery.

Q.—Did the two men appear to be in company with each other? A.—No, Sir; a little distance apart—some six feet.

Q.—How long were you in passing down to this other door? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—A minute? A.—I walked pretty fast from this door; I could not have been a minute; I went down as soon as I could get on; I walked on my toe.

Q.—How loud was this noise you heard? A.—Probably I should judge a man could hear the noise that was quiet at the time; I heard no noise whatever in the vicinity with the exception of some man talking on the corner of the Bowery and Bond-street; I heard some conversation, at least I heard voices of men there; the noise of the cry was loud enough, I should judge, to be heard up to the corner of the Bowery.

Q.—How long after this man with the shawl entered this house before you heard this noise? A.—Probably a minute or a minute and a half.

Q.—It was very soon? A.—It was very soon—about that time—about two minutes, more or less.

Q.—Was the noise anything like an audible voice—an exclamation of a voice, or something falling? A.—The cry that I heard was as if a man being choked, for I remarked that especially, for I thought that the man that went in had caught hold of some person and choked him, inside.

Q.—And this man who came to the door to get rid of you and went back again did not come out and go off? A.—I don't know; I did not see him shut the door.

Coroner—Did you see him come out at all? A.—He didn't while I was there.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Making ladies' shoes at present; I have been in the public stores.

Q.—For whom do you work? A.—For Mr. Enako, in Spring-street.

Q.—How long have you resided in the City? A.—I have resided in the City 30 years.

Q.—Have you a family? A.—I have.

Q.—Where is your residence? A.—374 Mott street.

Q.—We ask the question to know where to find you; can you tell from any noise you heard when this man went to the door whether he had boots or shoes on? A.—I heard no noise whatever when the man came to the door—that is, if he did come; he was there; all the noise I heard was opening the door.

Q.—From that circumstance what do you say about his having boots or shoes on? you heard the other man walk in the hall? A.—I heard that distinctly.

Q.—When the other man came to the door you did not hear it? A.—I heard no step whatever—nothing but the opening of the door; I did not see his feet.

Q.—Did he have anything on his head in the shape of a hat or cap? A.—He was bareheaded—no cap and no hat.

Coroner—Can you say whether the man that opened the door in his shirt-sleeves had a bald head, or otherwise? A.—No, Sir, I could not; I couldn't see the top of his head.

Coroner—You are sure he had whiskers? A.—No, Sir; he was not bald-headed; he had a very bushy head.

Q.—In front; but he might be bald back? A.—He might be bald back; I could not see the top of his head.

Coroner—He had bushy hair? A.—Curly hair—stuck out; it might have been ruffled.

Q.—Do you think if you should hear the man's voice you could recognize it? A.—If he should speak to me in the manner he did that night, I think I would know him.

Q.—He spoke rather roughly? A.—So much so, I was afraid of being kicked, and left the stoop suddenly.

Q.—After the noise you heard, and endeavored to describe here—and have done it very well—how long after that noise before this man appeared at the door? A.—About, I should judge, between a minute and a minute and a half or two minutes—something like that.

Q.—Do you know what called that man to the door? Had you made any noise or disturbance that would lead him to look out and see who was about or anything? A.—From the time of the man's going in till the man came to the door I don't suppose I made noise enough to attract the attention of a person that might stand six feet off.

Q.—You were merely engaged in adjusting the string of your shoe? A.—Merely wetting it in my mouth and trying to put it in the holes.

Q.—You can assign no cause for his coming to the door? A.—I know of none.

Q.—Now, when that door closed do you remember whether you heard any click like a catch or fastener—anything of that kind? Was your attention sufficiently drawn to the subject to notice that? A.—I did not hear it close.

Q.—You left immediately? A.—Left immediately; when I rose after he spoke to me I answered "Nothing;" I rose from the step; I was setting with the shoe in my hand, and in rising I kept my face to the door; at the time I was bent; I could not straighten myself very well on account of this complaint in my back, and I retreated down the steps sideways for fear, as I said before, that he might assault me.

Q.—Then you kept your eye on him all that time? A.—Then he pushed the door to, that is, so that it was about six inches wide; the door was not more than six inches wide; in the first place when I looked up his head was out of the door and his left shoulder, and I could see a part of his hand.

Q.—How wide, at the time he opened the door, was the widest it was ajar? A.—It must have been about two feet or two and a half.

Q.—So that he gave you a fair chance to see his head and shoulders? A.—I didn't see his right shoulder.

Q.—Then the lower part of his person probably was behind the door? A.—Behind the door or in such a position that I could not see it; I saw no light in the hall.

Coroner—The man's hair was curly or bushy; give as nearly what age he was? A.—I could not judge.

Q.—Well you can guess? A.—I should say from the glimpse I had of the man—and it was pretty close—I should judge him to be a man somewhere near 40 years old; his beard was heavy and the hair; I didn't notice the color; I know his hair was not very light.

Q.—I wish you to explain particularly to us the manner in which he put his hand up there—in reference to some testimony in the case. I wish you to go to the door as close as you can and tell us how he put up his left hand. A.—I cannot say.

Q.—You saw how it looked?

Witness here went to the door of the room and represented the attitude in which the man stood with his head out of the door and his hand up about as high as his face on the side.

Q.—Did he touch the ceiling? A.—Yes; I saw the fingers against the wood-work; he raised it as if he slid his hand up.

Q.—When did you first make this intelligence known? A.—The first I knew of the murder was the week after—that is, knew it was here.

Q.—How did you learn it? A.—I learned it first in the paper; that a murder had been committed in Bond-street; it did not strike me then that it was here, although, after thinking for a moment, I thought likely that it had some connection with it; I think that was Tuesday or Wednesday last week; Thursday I got thinking about it so much that I concluded to come and see whether the house where I was sitting was 31 or 13; for, when the door opened, I looked up as I rose from the stoop, and the figure on the door seemed to get a glimmer of light, shining something like a reflection; it got in such a position and—

Q.—In the moon's light? A.—I think there was no moon; that it must have been the light of lamps somewhere around; I do not know that there is any before the door; at any rate, I saw the figures 1 and 3, and I was confused; I went away, and came then to see whether it was 13 or 31; I saw in the paper it was 31.

Q.—You saw a 1 and a 3? A.—I saw a 1 and a 3; I was confused when I was retreating from the steps, and I did not know whether it was 31 or 13; I know that Thursday night I saw directly when I came to 13 that it was not 13 where I sat; I knew from the distance I came from the Bowery, and I came here and recognized the house directly; as soon as I came to the stoop I saw that this was the house where I had sat; the house where I sat after I left here, I was there such a short time, that I did not recollect it; I just fixed my shoe and went away.

Q.—Then from the glimmer of some light you saw that the numbers were 1 and 3, but you are not sure whether it was 13 or 31? A.—I was not; but on Thursday night I came around and I [illegible]

A Juror—When did you first make [illegible]? A.—I cannot tell the date exactly; I think about Tuesday or Wednesday last week; I was talking to a man who keeps a porter house, Thomas Farrell, No. 31 Marion-street, and said I, "There, I see that there is some excitement about a murder committed in Bond-street;" "Yes," says I, "I think I could give some evidence in that case, but I am not sure;" said I, "I think I will take a walk and come up;" so I came up and looked, and there it struck me that this must have been the place.

A Juror—Was this in the night or day time? A.—In the day time.

Q.—What time of day? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Was it morning? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Was it afternoon? A.—I could not say.

A Juror—Were you sober? A.—I was.

Juror—You could not say whether it was morning or evening? A.—When I spoke of it I could not say; I had spoken with him all day, off and on.

Q.—What are your habits as to drink? A.—Well, I sometimes, if I am walking around, which I do occasionally, when I can't sit at my trade on account of my back—sometimes have to walk around a day, and I may have taken a glass that day.

Q.—Are you in the habit of getting intoxicated? A.—I am not in the habit of getting intoxicated.

Q.—I should not have asked the question but for the Jury. Then you were with Farrell all day? A.—Off and on all day.

Q.—And had several conversations with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you don't remember in which conversation this particular subject was mentioned? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—You having had several conversations in the course of the day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was very reasonable. What time of day was it you came up to look at the door here? A.—It was in the evening, I believe—I believe about eight o'clock.

Q.—When you came to ascertain whether this was 31 or 13? A.—Yes, Sir; came to think about it; it was in the afternoon that I spoke about this with this man; it was not in the morning; it was in the afternoon; at what time I cannot say—when I spoke to him about giving some light on the subject, if it took place where I stopped.

Judge Capron—(To the Coroner)—How did the intelligence come here?

A Juror handed the Judge the anonymous letter.

Juror—(Handing the letter to witness)—Do you know that handwriting? A.—No, Sir; I know a man that writes something like it, but I don't know whether it is him or not.

Another Juror—That is the handwriting of a man of education.

Judge Capron—Yes, Sir, and the letter states very much like this story. Can't you tell hand-writing? A.—If I see a man's hand-writing a few times I can tell it; it looks like the writing of a friend of mine by the name of James O'Reilly.

A Juror—Is he employed in the appraiser's office? A.—No, Sir; he has been.

Q.—What is his business? A.—He is a porter.

Q.—You have been employed in the appraiser's office? A.—Yes, Sir, up to a few months ago.

Q.—You are a ladies' shoemaker by trade? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But have been employed in the appraiser's office some two years? A.—Some three years.

Q.—Then you have related this to the man whose writing you think this is? A.—It looks something like it; I have seen one letter only that he wrote in my life—some eighteen months ago.

Q.—Is he a good writer? A.—Well, he writes middling good; yes, a good hand—legible.

Q.—Have you mentioned that to your knowledge, more than to these two persons? A.—No, Sir,—to this man I think the writing looks like, and one other.

Q.—That is the man you first mentioned? A.—That is up to last night.

Q.—Last night did you mention it to others? A.—Well, it was conversation then; this man came to me and—

Q.—Which man—Riley? A.—No, Sir, a man by the name of Scott; he is employed in the Appraiser's Department, or under the Public Stores, and we were walking about and talking about papers; then I said I had made up my mind to appear and testify what I know; then it was common conversation between me and some of my friends.

Q.—Give us the names of these two men? A.—Thomas O'Reilly; he lives at No. 59 Spring-street, I think; and James Scott, No. 15 Marion-street.

Q.—Where was this place you had the other conversation last night? A.—It was in my house—it was out of my house in the grocery store near my house—within a block.

Q.—What is the name of that establishment—the keeper of it? A.—Casey; corner of Houston and Mott.

Q.—The man who kept the porter-house? A.—Thomas Farrell.

A Juror—Are you in the habit of taking such strolls as that when your back troubles you? A.—Sometimes I have to take the whole day; this night I had some particular work for the man I worked for, a particular kind of customer gaiters which he wanted done next day, and they having heels on, which was rather troublesome, I concluded to go out and walk till my back got straight and did not ache so much, and come back and see if I could not do something at night, and I did work an hour.

Q.—What is your disorder—a disease of the kidneys? A.—No, Sir; it seems to be the spinal column.

Judge Capron—I spoke of that because if the witness has a disease of the kidney the only relief he can get is by walking, as I know practically.

Q.—Did it rain that evening? A.—It did rain that night.

Q.—Was it raining at that time? A.—No, Sir; when I came through the street it did not rain, but before I got in the house it commenced raining; I am not sure, but it strikes me it did; it might have slightly rained before—what we call sprinkling.

Q.—What time did you get to your house? Do you remember looking? A.—I had sent my clock to the Bowery that same day to get it fixed, and there was no time in my house, but I should judge it was little after eleven o'clock; I went directly home from here.

Q.—How far was it from here to your house? A.—Bond, Bleecker and Houston; Bond to Bleecker is one, to Houston two, from Houston to my house about a dozen doors.

Q.—Did you do any work that night? A.—I worked one hour.

Q.—At what business? A.—At my business—ladies' shoes.

Q.—Do you remember of mentioning that circumstance to your family next morning? A.—I said nothing about it.

Q.—Nothing then had occured to make it important? A.—No, as I looked at it, it was a thing that happened—a little accident that I did not think nothing of it; next day I thought about it but did not think it of any importance to speak about and didn't till the next week after the affair.

Q.—Can you remember whether the gentleman who entered the house wore a cap or hat? A.—I do not, for I didn't look up till he mounted the stairs.

Q.—You remember the shawl? A.—I remember the shawl because it was on the same height with my head when I first looked at it; then I threw my eye up as he got on the higher steps.

Q.—Can you tell whether the man who entered the door entered with a night key or without? A.—No, Sir, for I didn't look around after he got on top of the stoop.

Q.—You continued on your business? A.—I continued fixing my shoe.

Q.—Did he make any remark to you? A.—He said nothing.

Q.—I didn't know but you might tell from hearing some click on the door? A.—I heard a click of the door; I could not say whether it was the turning of the latch or whether it was the night-latch.

Q.—You heard a click of the door? A.—I heard a click of the door the instant before he opened it, as if he was opening the door.

Q.—You think the height of the man was some five feet and a half? A.—I judge it to be full that.

A Juror—This man came to the door after you heard the noise? A.—I heard the noise before he came to the door, some minute or two.

Juror—He spoke rather abrupt to you? A.—Rather, so much so that I was afraid; I thought he was sent by the man who went up stairs to put me off the stoop and I went off directly; I rose before he shut the door; he spoke in such a manner that I was afraid he might kick me or something.

Juror—When he shut the door did you hear, as in the other case, any retreating footsteps? A.—I did not hear the door shut.

THE MYSTERIOUS TRUNK.

The Coroner here received a telegraph, when he rose and said: In answer to a telegraph dispatch that I sent to Philadelphia this morning, regarding the trunk that had been found there with no owner, I have received this dispatch:

"Your dispatch is received. I have a trunk in my possession, placed there by Mr. Peebles. Is this the trunk? Describe it if you can.

JAMES M. BERRY, No. 48 South Wharf."

The Coroner said that he would order the trunk sent here to the baggage-room in this City.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—What countryman are you? A.—I am an American.

Q.—Where was you born? A.—I was born in Fishkill, Dutchess County.

Q.—Have you relations living there now? A.—I have not that I know of.

Q.—Did you marry there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In this City? A.—Married in Albany.

Q.—Where have you lived most of your life—in this City? A.—I have; I claim it as my residence.

Q.—What is your present age? A.—Thirty-seven years of age the eighteenth day of the month.

Q.—How long have you been married? A.—Some nine years.

Q.—Did you have a family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For whom have you generally worked? A.—I have worked the last nine years, I believe, only for about four persons; for a man by the name of Touser, in Canal-street; since that I was in the public stores three years; I work now for this man in Spring-street, Enako.

Q.—How long have you been working for him? A.—Probably three months or so; since November sometime—somewhere about that time;

Q.—How often are you obliged to quit your labor in consequence of this infirmity of yours? A.—Sometimes I have had to do it every other day; I have had to leave my business; I did last Fall leave it altogether for some month or so, and worked then storing away fruit, where I could be on my feet; then it did not seem to hurt me; I worked at that sometime—some month or more; when that gave out I went to work again at my trade; sometimes I could work [illegible]

Q.—[illegible] A.—[illegible]

Q.—Did you [illegible] the night to which we all refer [illegible] you had been drinking anything? A.—[illegible] I was at the house of Mr. Scott, one of the [illegible] when I related the circumstance to, and I drank one glass of rectified spirits—about half an ounce.

Q.—Whisky? A.—No; what we call spirits; it is such as is usually sold in Dutch groceries.

Q.—How much? A.—About half an ounce, as near as I can judge.

Q.—About how much of a glass? A.—It was a very small glass.

Coroner—A half an ounce is about a tablespoonful.

Witness—Likely a little over—about two tablespoonfuls.

Q.—Did you drink that as a dram or as medicine? A.—I was asked by the lady of the house if I would take something; I said "Yes;" and she handed this on the counter.

Q.—Is that all you had drank that evening? A.—For the past 24 hours that was all I had drank.

Q.—You were then perfectly sober? A.—I was perfectly sober.

A Juror—Do spirits have an effect upon you—are you easily operated on? A.—No, Sir; I have frequently drank thirty glasses without being half as drunk as other men that drank fifteen.

Q.—[illegible] A.—[illegible] a man happened to ask for; I have done it, but I suppose it is according to how a man's stomach is situated.

Judge Capron—You mean by that that your stomach is not affected by liquor? This witness has very candidly put his whole character in this thing; he has put it in the power of jurors or anybody to make an investigation, and it is right and proper that that investigation should be made.

Witness—Certainly.

Judge Capron—I have called this out so that his whole character may be laid before the public, and if anybody knows that he is wrong, he is in their power; that is my object in doing so, that the more effect shall be given to his evidence than it is ascertained his evidence deserves to have.

Q.—Are you able to tell us whether this man who entered the house put his hand in his pocket as if for a night key or any such thing? Did you take notice enough to answer that? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I didn't look after him after he mounted the stoop.

Q.—Did you notice enough to know whether he rang the bell? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I didn't hear any bell.

Q.—You were engaged, your back to the man of course after he passed you? A.—He didn't stand long enough to have the bell answered.

Q.—How is your sight? is there any defect in your sight? do you see at ordinary distance? A.—My sight is short.

Q.—So short as you would be apt to mistake this man in seeing him—either the man who passed you or who came to the door. A.—They were too near.

Q.—You can see distinctly that distance? A.—O, yes.

Q.—Give us an example; how far can you see in this room distinctly? A.—I can see distinctly all the persons here; I mean I could probably count them.

Coroner—Can you see the features of those people outside? (meaning in the front parlor, outside of the barrier.) A.—No, I can't distinguish their features, any more than the colors, &c.

Coroner—How near can you discover the features of persons sitting about that table (meaning the reporters.) A.—I can distinguish all of them.

Q.—So as to recognize them if you see them elsewhere? A.—I think I could.

Q.—Or if you should see them in the same place again; it makes a great difference whether we see them in the same place? A.—Yes, Sir.

A Juror—Could you recognize countenances in the other room? A.—I don't think I could, without there was something peculiar about him; the color of his dress, or something.

Q.—The distance from you at that time to the door where this man was who came to the door, must have been about as far as from myself to you—was it not? A.—It might have been; not quite so far.

Q.—Then you were about three steps up? A.—About three steps up.

Q.—Were you on the third step, or was your foot on it? A.—One foot was on the third step; I was sitting on the fourth step, with one foot on the third; that is part of the time; I shifted my foot.

Q.—That of course was very near the door. Have you seen any person at any time since this event and talked with them with a view of giving evidence here? Has anybody seen you on that subject? A.—No person till I told it yesterday or last night; one of the persons I told of, Mr. Scott, came to me.

Q.—There is no person that has approached you with any offer or desire that you should come here and testify against anybody? A.—No person whatever; only one of them were Mr. O'Reilly; the other man told me that I ought to go and give in my evidence; that is all; I have spoken to no other person only these two men up to last night.

Q.—You have no acquaintance with any parties here—any of the inmates of this house, or with the Doctor, or anybody else? A.—I never spoke to any of them in my life; could not recognize any of them now, except Mr. Snodgrass.

Q.—You are not acquainted with any of their friends to your knowledge? A.—No, Sir, not to my knowledge; I never saw any of them to know them.

Q.—You know Snodgrass? A.—I know him on account of seeing him in the witness-room, that is all.

Q.—Can you see anybody at the door that you have ever seen? We are testing the strength of your sight; there are four persons standing at the door; have you seen any of them in any other part of the room? A.—I see those men now.

Q.—Have you seen any of them in this part of the room—up this way? [The Coroner was one of the men at the door.] A.—I could not say about that; there has been so many going in and out; I might.

Q.—Have you seen any one of them sitting near me—where this man sits at this moment? [Pointing to a man who occupied the Coroner's chair.] A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Have you seen this man, the Coroner, around here before to-day? [The Coroner was now near the witness.] A.—I have not noticed him; I think I have seen him around.

Q.—You remember him? A.—Certainly I have seen him here.

Coroner—Where did you see him? A.—I have seen him speaking to me, sitting there.

Q.—Do you see me here, at this distance? A.—I do.

Q.—Have you noticed the Jurors sitting around me with attention, so that you would know them if you saw them? A.—Only one.

Q.—What one? A.—The one that sat up here.

Q.—A small man? A.—No, Sir; a tall man, who spoke to me.

Q.—Did you notice any of these sitting over here? [beyond the Judge and Coroner.] A.—I didn't take a glance at them to remember them again.

Several of the Jurors had previously left the room and gone up stairs.

WITNESS IDENTIFIES ECKEL.

The Jurors who had left the room, together with four strangers, went up stairs under direction of the Coroner, and without the witness' knowledge. A few moments afterwards witness was conducted up stairs, followed by a dozen reporters, several of whom entered the room where the Jurors and other men were before the witness was ushered in. Witness was then conducted into the room, followed by the rest of the reporters, making a pretty good roomful of men. Witness had been directed to look and see if he found any person that resembled the man that he had seen on the night of the murder come to the door of the house. Passing by a number of faces, he glanced at the face of Mr. Eckel, who was standing at the right of the crowd, dressed in a brown overcoat and with his wig on. Witness turned from Mr. Eckel, but presently gave him a searching look and said, "He looks more like him." Stooping down and looking up towards him, he said, "I was lower than the man, I should judge. I see nobody that looks more like him."

Upon returning to the Jury room the following dialogue was overheard by the reporter between the witness and the Coroner, before the examination was resumed:

Witness—[To the Coroner]—Does that look like the man who is charged with the murder?

Coroner—That is the man.

Witness—[with apparent surprise]—Is that the man!

Coroner—Gentlemen, I should announce to you here that since I came down stairs the present witness asked me, "Is that the man that you accuse," or "Is he suspected of having committed the murder?" He gave me to understand that he never knew him before, and that he is now sorry he has any transaction in the business as recognizing him on that night—that he didn't know that that was the man that was suspected.

Witness—I stated to you that I was sorry I was the means of putting any man's life in jeopardy; that is what I meant.

JUDGE BRADY'S ACTION.

The Coroner here announced that Judge Brady had sent him a verbal message by one of the officers, saying that he never intended to interfere with the Coroner as regards the confinements in any way thought proper for the purpose.

Judge Capron—I knew I had read my profession to very poor account if that was law.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

The Coroner was about to propose an adjournment, when

Judge Capron announced that a very important witness, a lady, the nature of whose evidence it was not proper now to state, was expected very soon, but in the mean time he had a few more questions to put to this witness.

Q.—You have seen Mr. Eckel up stairs to-day, have you? A.—I do not know that I have.

Q.—Have you seen up stairs to-day the man who came to the door in his shirt sleeves that night? A.—I think I have.

Q.—Have you any doubt on that subject? A.—Well, I have no doubt, for I saw no man living that was so much like him.

Q.—I will ask you whether, when you first saw him, you recognized him then, and it made an impression on you? A.—It did; it made a decided impression on me; it was the tone of his voice terrified me; I was afraid he would assault me; probably I would have remembered him if I hadn't seen him in twenty years again, because the countenance, and the manner that I saw it, [illegible] made such an impression that I think I would always remember it.

[illegible]

Q.—The man that you designated? A.—Yes, Sir; I had no trouble.

Q.—It was the one beside the bed-post? [illegible] I don't know so much about the bed; [illegible]

Q.—You were looking? A.—I was looking at him when I went in; as soon as I look [illegible] him I didn't look at anything else.

Q.—[illegible] your eyes on him? A.—As soon as I got my eyes on him [illegible]

Q.—Some of these persons [illegible] not? A.—I could not say anything about that; [illegible]

Q.—Was his hat off too? A.—His hat was off.

Q.—Did you know before you came down [illegible] the man you picked out there was the one that you saw at the door? A.—I did not; I asked the question in this room [illegible]

Q.—Who did you ask that of? A.—Some gentlemen around here; two or three.

Coroner—You asked it of me.

Q.—You were dressed on that night as you are now? A.—Not exactly.

[illegible]

A young and quite handsome woman was next placed on the stand. She affirmed, in the place of swearing, and was examined by Judge Capron.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. [illegible] Broadway.

Q.—What is the nature of your business? A.—[illegible]

Q.—What is the name of your firm? A.—[illegible]

Q.—Have you any recollection of a lady and gentleman calling at your store, lately, to purchase a sword-cane? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you any means of designating the day? A.—It was Friday, a week ago.

Q.—About what time in the day did they come into the store? A.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock.

Q.—You attended on them? A.—[illegible]

Q.—And you showed them some? A.—I did.

Q.—Did they purchase one? A.—[illegible] the lady took one in her hand and said to the gentleman with her, she didn't think it would suit.

Q.—Did she try the sword cane? did she make any experiment with it? A.—She tried it against the table, and bent it; she said "I don't think it will suit."

Q.—What occurred next—did they describe what sort of cane they wanted? A.—They said they wanted one shorter, sharper and stronger.

Q.—What did you say then? A.—I told them I had not just the style of sword cane they wanted, but that I would get them one made.

Q.—Well, did they tell you to get one made? A.—They said it would not answer, that they must have it that night.

Q.—Did they say anything else? A.—They said they would look further; they then left the store.

Q.—Do you think you could recognize them? A.—I do not know till I see them.

A.—How was the lady dressed? A.—She was dressed in dark clothes.

Q.—What kind of comfortables had she on? A.—I think she wore a dark-grey cloak—a very long cloak.

Q.—Do you think you could recognize that lady? I don't know.

Q.—Is it a frequent occurrence for a lady to come into your store to buy a sword-cane? A.—No, Sir; that is why I remarked this circumstance particularly.

Q.—But did you look at this lady more particularly than usual? A.—No, Sir; not much more so.

Q.—When they left your store which direction did they proceed in? A.—They went up Broadway.

Q.—Did they walk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you describe the gentleman? A.—I do not know; I think he was taller than she was.

Q.—Had he large whiskers? A.—I think he had; I cannot say.

Q.—Were they sandy or dark? A.—I cannot say.

A Juror—Had he a hat or cap on? A.—A hat.

Q.—Did they both talk to you? A.—No, the lady talked to me at the table while he stood away.

Judge Capron—What age was the lady in your judgment? A.—Thirty-five or thirty-six.

Q.—Not older? A.—I should not think so.

Q.—How was she in speech, rapid or moderate? A.—Rather moderate.

Coroner—Was the woman you saw very stout? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was her complexion? A.—[illegible] and very pale.

Q.—Had she furs on? A.—I don't remember.

Captain Dilkes and the Coroner then went up stairs with the witness to confront her with Mrs. Cunningham.

On her return Judge Capron questioned her:

Q.—Have you seen the lady up stairs? A.—I have.

Q.—Do you recognize her as the lady who came into your store? A.—She looks something like her.

Q.—But you do not entirely recognize her? A.—I think if she had her bonnet on it would make a difference.

Q.—Do you think she is the same lady? A.—I should not like to swear it was her, but she looks like her.

The Coroner here returned with the witness to Mrs. Cunningham's room that she might see her with her bonnet on.

On her reappearance Judge Capron resumed the examination.

Q.—Have you seen that lady with her bonnet on? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is your opinion now? A.—She is not dressed as she was; she was dressed then in gray and is now dressed in black.

Q.—How about the features, or face? A.—They are very like her, but I would not wish quite to swear.

Q.—How strongly would you say she resembles the lady who came to your store? A.—She looks very much like her, indeed.

Q.—If she came into your store again would you recognize her? A.—If she were dressed in the same clothes I think I should.

Q.—She was then dressed in dark gray? A.—Yes; she is now dressed in black.

Q.—And that is the only difference? A.—I think it is.

Q.—How about her size and proportion? A.—They are the same.

Q.—In relation to complexion how is she? A.—About the same.

Q.—Did you hear the lady up stairs talk? A.—A few words.

Q.—What of her voice? A.—It was like as it was in the store.

Q.—Are there any establishments up [illegible] where they sell sword-canes? A.—Not many [illegible]

Q.—There is one office at the St. Nicholas Hotel, is there not? A.—Yes, Sir; in the basement.

The Judge here remarked to the gentlemen of the press that the witness had not paid much attention to the gentleman, because he stood apart from the lady. [Addressing the witness]—That is so, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When this lady tried the cane, what was her manner as to resolution and firmness? A.—She said she did not think it would suit; she said so to the gentleman.

Q.—But about her manner—was she calm, self-possessed? A.—I think she was.

Q.—How many times did she try it? A.—Once or twice; perhaps only once.

Q.—How long was the blade of this sword-cane? A.—Between two and three feet long.

Q.—What was the form of it? A.—It was a flat wide blade.

Q.—Did it bend easily? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did the lady mention to you how long an instrument she wanted? A.—She said she wanted it shorter.

The Coroner here ordered an officer to procure a carriage to take the witness down to the Tombs, that she might see Eckel.

She was removed under escort of an officer, and during her absence the evidence of the following witness was taken:

[illegible]

Mr. Perkins was asked if he belonged to the Bank. He replied that he did not.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—I reside at No. [illegible] Bond-street, directly opposite.

Q.—Your place of business is where? A.—No. [illegible] Cortlandt-street.

Q.—Have you any recollection of any occurrence on Friday night week ago that attracted your attention, and do you remember it? A.—Yes, Sir.

State to this Jury, in your own language, all you know about it.

Witness—Well, to make a long story short, I will tell you as plainly as I can. I went to bed very early—I suppose it was nine o'clock, perhaps a little before; I was not very well, did not get sleep, lay awake for a while, and finally got into a drowse; the time I cannot tell, but it must have been [illegible] I was startled by a horrid noise; it startled me so much that I got up, and sat in the bed; I did not know what to make of it at the time, and I waited a moment and heard it again; it was in the middle of the street, Sir, I think; I could hear the [illegible] tramping on the snow; it was as of a kind of [illegible] gurgling, struggling sensation—a disturbed noise, the most so that I ever heard; I lay down again [illegible] I lay half an hour, and tried to go asleep, but I could not, it affected me so much; I got up, went to the window, and looked out [illegible] minutes, but I saw nothing whatever.

Q.—Did you say that it was in the street, or do you mean to say that you thought it was in the street? A.—I think it was in the street, beyond any question whatever; I don't know as it had anything to do with this matter.

Mr. Capron—I did not know what you could testify to as a witness, or that your evidence would either help or hurt it.

After this witness left the stand,

Mr. [illegible], a young [illegible], was sworn.

[illegible]

He testified as follows: I went down to the Artisans' Bank, as I was deputed to do to make inquiries in regard to the statement of the accounts of Dr. Burdell in connection with that Bank; I find that the last check he drew was for $607 37, bearing no name to whom it was given; this check was paid by the Bank on January 14th; on further inquiry I learned that it had been paid on account of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad; I examined afterwards the minutes of the Directors of the Bank and found [illegible]

[illegible]

Q.—What description of clothes were they? A.—One was a brown frock cloth coat.

Q.—What was it lined with? A.—Black alpaca.

Q.—What other coats had he? A.—One was a black [illegible]

Q.—How was it finished? A.—It was lined with [illegible] a Winter overcoat.

Q.—What other garments had he? A.—He had a [illegible] overcoat made near the holidays.

Q.—How was that finished? A.—It was lined with [illegible]

Q.—Did he have any other clothes? A.—He was a very economical man, and did not buy many clothes.

[illegible]

Judge.—O; that is the coat he wore now.

The witness signed his deposition and retired.

[illegible]

Q.—Would you recognize the gentleman again? A.—I think I would; I did not notice much about the lady.

[illegible]

Q.—What kind of beard had he? A.—A large sandy beard.

[illegible]

At this point a gentleman came forward and said that he had known a gentleman who had gone with a lady to that store to buy a sword-cane. This would-be witness was a German, of unprepossessing features, who was introduced by Mr. Clinton, for the purpose of giving very second-hand testimony. The Judge would not swear or examine him. He was [illegible] by the Counsel to testify that a friend of his had told him, that he was told of a lady who went with a gentleman to the store where this witness was employed, to buy a sword-cane. The Judge very properly said that if that lady were forthcoming, she should be confronted with the witness, Miss Bernard, and that he could not allow any second or third-hand testimony to be taken in that inquisition.

Mr. Clinton here commenced to interrupt, as usual, whereupon the Coroner said—This is not a criminal court. I won't have this interruption.

Judge Capron to *Mr. Clinton*—The testimony of your witness cannot be introduced; it does not bear upon the case.

Mr. Clinton—It is just the same testimony that you have [illegible] ten days with.

Coroner—I will have no further interruption here. I [illegible] the first man who interrupts the [illegible] I will put him in prison. [Applause from the spectators.] Mr. Clinton subsided, [illegible] left the room.

[illegible] TO THE TOMBS.

[illegible] then rose and said: Gentlemen: I would tell you, previous to the announcement of the adjournment, that I have received instructions—[illegible] I should rather say—that Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham [illegible] in her present position. [illegible] circumstances alone, together with [illegible] which connects this defendant [illegible] being the cause of the death of Harvey Burdell, I have, therefore, gentlemen of the Jury, sent her to the Tombs, to be imprisoned in the Tombs to-night, and kept there until the close of this grand inquisition. [Applause, which was instantly suppressed.]

Coroner—No applause, gentlemen, here. Let everything be cool. This is not a place to express a feeling at all, even though a person be guilty, of which nothing of the kind belongs to us. We know nothing of it. We want calmness here, and no expression of approbation or disapprobation of any character in this Court.

I now adjourn this Court until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Administration of Dr. Burdell's Estate.

CHARLES A. MAY, the Public Administrator, [illegible] upon the Surrogate yesterday, informing him that on the 12th instant (to-morrow) he should apply to him for an order directing the Public Administrator to take charge of the estate, real and personal, of the late DR. HARVEY BURDELL, and for [illegible] pending the controversy likely to [illegible] the Surrogate on the previous application of [illegible], brother of DR. BURDELL, for the [illegible] the said estate.

[illegible] notice of the Public Administrator [illegible] setting forth that similar [illegible] served upon Messrs. PATTERSON and BASTMAN, Attorneys for DR. BURDELL's heirs, [illegible] CUNNINGHAM, [illegible]

The Smoke of Burning Flannel.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It seems to be generally admitted that because the wind, on the day of DR. BURDELL's murder, had been about one point east of north, the air was lighter than usual [illegible]. The weather had been clear nearly all the day, the barometer ranging from 30.20 in. to 30.10 in., at which point it stood at the supposed time of the murder. At 6 A. M. on Saturday, it was 29.92—and between 12 and 2 o'clock of that morning it could not have been below [illegible]. Therefore no smoke could have descended from the tops of the chimneys, and the burning woolen must have been smelt from the cellar or basement of some house. It would therefore be well to [illegible] the cellar.

OBSERVER.

[illegible] Trunk.

A [illegible] trunk, [illegible] at the ends, was found [illegible] yesterday morning, off North Eighth-street [illegible], Eastern District of Brooklyn [illegible] and the contents [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] was [illegible] to [illegible] by [illegible] on the [illegible]. Upon [illegible] she was not injured in the bow, only a small piece of her shoe forward and aft having been knocked off. [illegible] under the [illegible] so that it will not come off upon the lightest knock upon a rock or the bottom. The *Wabash* will go out of dock to-day, will have her gun-deck painted, and then take her guns aboard and be ready for sea with as much dispatch as possible. [illegible] of the Coast Survey, will go into dock for repairs as soon as the *Wabash* is out.

It is the intention of Mr. Engineer [illegible], of the *Wabash*, [illegible] in a day or two, giving them a steady trial, and the coal has been put on board for that purpose. The polished parts of the engines have been put in first-rate order, giving a beautiful appearance to her machinery.

[illegible] OF THE U. S. STEAMSHIP [illegible]—LETTERS FROM [illegible]—THE SHIP COMPELLED TO PUT [illegible]

We announced on Monday the arrival of the United States Steamship, *Relief*, at Hampton Roads, after an unsuccessful cruise in search of the British brig *Princess Louise*, and other vessels in distress off the coast. We append below letters from GEORGE T. SINCLAIR, Lieut. Commanding, to Capt. ENGLE of the *Wabash*, giving the particulars of the cruise, the rough weather experienced in attempts to return to New-York, after the ship sprung aleak, and their putting away for Norfolk:

LETTER.

UNITED STATES SHIP RELIEF,
NORFOLK, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1857.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: Don't be frightened at the above heading. I am not a deserter. I tried hard to beat into New-York, and not until my jib-sheets and forestalls refused to render through the blocks, and the whole ship was a mass of ice, did I give it up; the pilot and engineers on board being convinced that it was impossible to beat against the heavy northwester that was blowing. When I reached the Capes you may imagine my surprise to find a solid barrier of packed ice extending from Cape to Cape, 12 miles from the land, and reaching as far North and South as the eye could see from aloft. I had spoken a schooner and learned that the Delaware was frozen for many miles off, and then being shut out everywhere I had made up my mind for another run out to the Gulf to look for lame ducks, when I saw, well in the pack, a light boat with signal of distress flying. The ice looked bad, but I determined to go to her, and wound up my way in, hard up and hard down, the ship steering like a bird. Many pieces of the ice were *juvenile icebergs*; I avoided the worst of them, and bumped her into the light boat, the *Wolf Trap* boat. I found her abandoned and at anchor. How I did wish for steam to tow her; but 'twas as much as I could do to get the ship through—being in the middle of the pack, (pack four miles wide.) I could see from aloft open water inside of us, and I worked the ship through the ice to this clear water and beat her into the roads without a pilot, every one of the pilot-boats being frozen up hard. Two large ships with iron for Norfolk followed us up.

Now, Captain, for our cruise. We did not succeed, but 'twas not for want of the "will to do." God knows how much pleasure 'twould have given every soul in this ship, to have been able to lend a helping hand to any poor fellow who might need our aid. I could not imagine how the *Princess Louise* could have got 300 miles S. E. of the Highlands, but thought it more likely that she would be found on soundings, or that she would have run for Bermuda. I crossed the *Gulf Stream* to the northward (70 miles) of the point where she was spoken. Lying to at night, so as not to pass anything. This I did in case she should have been bitterly crippled and drifted by the stream. I then started for and passed the point indicated by the *Patrick Henry*, and also the point where she was spoken, but saw no signs of wreck. I spoke many vessels, none of which had seen any. Having now gone by the judgment of others, I determined to follow my own, and cruise on soundings just inside the stream. I struck bottom off the Delaware, and worked up on the inner edge of the stream to the parallel of New-York, without any success, though my heart prayed constantly that the abundant means in my power might be made available in relieving some poor fellows who needed a helping hand. "'Tis better to give than to receive," and I felt sure that there was not a soul in this ship who would not have felt his heart beat with as fervid joy in being the instrument to relieve a fellow-seaman, as would the hearts of those relieved. I cut up the space over which we cruised very closely, only running during the day. We had not a single observation of the sun while on this cruise. With a saddened heart I gave up the search, and commenced to beat for New-York.

Heavens, what a beat it was! The ship was a mass of ice. After thirty-six hours of hard work all the ropes were so encased in ice, that we could not work the tacks and sheets, and I assure you it was with great reluctance I gave the order to bear up. In this conclusion I was fortified by the opinion of the New-York Pilot, who said it would not be possible to get the ship up, and even if we did, he felt sure the ice would not permit her to go in.

It is impossible for me to speak to you, Captain, in terms too strong of the conduct of those whom you placed temporarily under my command. I have been honored in being their commander. There has not been a cross word spoken on board—orders have been anticipated—all has been zeal and a desire to do their duty. Even when the water was being thrown over us, and falling in the form of ice, not a murmur, though every man and officer wanted to avoid going back to New-York, not one spoke his wish to me. A finer set of fellows never lashed a hammock.

The ship is much cut and leaks at the rate of from 12 to 18 inches every four hours. She has lost a great deal of copper; we can hear the water pouring in on the port bow; she is much cut and must be docked. Mr. SMITH (the acting Purser) is the ace of trumps.

Yours very truly, GEO. T. SINCLAIR.

Capt. FREDERICK ENGLE, steam frigate *Wabash*, Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

In another letter to Capt. ENGLE, dated on the 7th, Lieut. SINCLAIR writes:

"I am hard at work getting ready for sea, and if they can caulk her bow and mend her copper to-morrow, I shall report her ready for sea. I am getting everything on the quarter deck to light her, and hope to get at the leak, which has increased to 15 inches in 4 hours."

Affairs in New-Mexico.

The news from New-Mexico for the month of December has been sketched by telegraph. Our papers have come to hand.

Maj. KENDRICK has reported the circumstances attending the capture of Indian Agent DODGE.

It appears that the Captain left Maj. KENDRICK's camp, on the 19th ult., some thirty miles southward of Zuni, for the purpose of hunting along the route the party was traveling, and was not afterwards seen. The same night several animals were taken from the camp by Indians, and then it was for the first time apprehended that Capt. DODGE was either killed or taken by the same Indians; previously no fears were entertained for his safety, supposing only that he had lost the position of the camp. About noon on the 21st, the place where the Captain had been taken, evidently by stealth, was discovered, some four or five miles from the camp; he had left ARMIJO, a friendly Navajo chief, with whom he started from camp, and was alone when surprised.

SALVADOR, the "war" captain of the Zunis, at once said the Indians who had taken the Captain were not of the Coyotero band of Apaches, in whose vicinity the party then was, but that they were Mogoyon or Gileños. No violence appeared to have been shown the prisoners, but after they were taken it seems (judging from the signs, which were carefully examined by Major KENDRICK and Lieut. BANDALL) that a conversation was had with the Indians and the Captain, after which they went off, taking a southerly direction. The discovery of these signs was made forty-eight hours after the Indians had possession of Captain DODGE, and it was deemed injudicious as well as useless to pursue the party, for if the Indians had discovered the soldiers in pursuit, they would at once have killed the Captain, and made their escape to the mountains; and besides it was impracticable from a snow which began to fall, which proved so heavy that the guide lost the trail where he was well acquainted with the country.

Lieut. RANDALL returned to Los Lunas from his scout on the 4th inst. He overtook the Indians on the 30th ult., near the junction of the Mimbres and the Mogoyon Mountains, found them established on a mountain thickly timbered with pines and undergrowth, ready for battle. They were immediately attacked and driven off the field—leaving one of their number dead. Their camp, with the usual effects, was destroyed, and one mule, eight ponies, and twenty-two head of cattle captured and driven into the Rio Grande.

The same Indian party, we learn, was in Lemitar a few days before they ran off the stock, purchasing from the Mexican the necessary articles for the adventure. This should teach the Mexicans the impropriety of trading to those tribes either powder or balls; indeed it would be far better to hold no communication with them for any purpose.

From the Gazette of the 20th.

About the middle of last month, a party of Mexican citizens, of San Elizario, Texas, proceeded to the Guadalupe mountains, about 150 miles east of that place, and on their return reported to Capt. WALKER that they had surprised a small encampment of Indians, supposed to have been Mescaleros, taking their scalps (of women, it is believed,) and capturing and destroying all the arms and other property found in the camp. There is a reason to believe that some of this band have been engaged in robberies committed on the river recently, from the fact that two yoke of oxen belonging to a citizen of San Elizario were found at the Indian camp.

A party of eight Capote Utahs visited the post of Fort Massachusetts on the 6th inst. They are the first of their band who have visited that post since its establishment. They said they came in by direction of the principal chief [illegible], and that the chief intended to visit the post in [illegible]

[illegible] the course of a few days, [illegible] the Administration, [illegible] with the Apaches [illegible] to treat with them.

Emancipation in Missouri.

LIVELY DEBATE IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

The doctrine of Emancipation is beginning to find advocates even in Slave-ridden Missouri. On two occasions recently, the subject has been broached in the Legislature of that State with remarkable spirit. The first instance was the debate which grew out of the election of a President and Director of the State Bank. The second referred to the choice of a State Printer. In the first case it was urged against Mr. PALM, a candidate for Director, that he was an Emancipationist, and that he had written a letter to the New-York *Journal of Commerce* expressing such views. The fact was admitted by his friends, and the following debate ensued:

MR. RAINS, of Jasper, (Am. Sen.)—I would ask if Mr. PALM did not write a letter to the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and if he did not declare in that letter that he was in favor of emancipation of the negroes in the State of Missouri?

MR. ZEIGLER—He did so, as have many very good anti-Benton men declared. I conceive there is a great deal of difference between emancipation and Free-Soilism.

MR. BROWN, of St. Louis—Wherever the contest exists between the labor of the white man and the labor of the slave, *I shall take my stand in favor of the white man. Here in Missouri I shall support the rights, the dignity, and welfare of the 800,000 non-slaveholders in preference to upholding and perpetuating the dominancy of the 30,000 slaveholders who inhabit our State.* My sympathies are with the toiling masses and not with the privileged few, and while I shall be far from designing any violation of the rights of property of any class, yet I conceive the labor to be as much the property of the white laboring man as the slave is the property of the slaveholder, and as much entitled to the fostering care and the protection of government as any vested right in the commonwealth. I shall be glad to see both protected so long as they may be coexistent, but I shall earnestly look forward to the day when by a wise and salutary system of emancipation, Missouri may rid herself of the evils and incubus of Slavery, and open wide her rich harvest fields and unbosom her mineral wealth to the active energy of her free white population. Such are my sentiments, Sir, upon this subject, and I scruple not to avow them openly and with no shadow of concealment.

MR. GLOVER, of St. Louis—I shall cordially vote for Mr. PALM, *because he is an emancipationist*; because, as I have learned from the honorable Senator from Ste. Genevieve, who put him in nomination, that sooner or later, as the good people of Missouri shall determine, *he will vote for ridding the State of Slavery by gradual emancipation.* I had hoped, Sir, that the letter of Mr. PALM, which has been referred to in this debate, would have been produced, so that myself and other members of the joint session might fully understand the sentiments of Mr. PALM upon the subject, attributed to him by his friend, the Senator from Ste. Genevieve. Mr. PALM has no claim upon my vote; not a solitary commendation, personal or political, to my sympathies or judgment. If Mr. PALM adheres to these views, I am prepared to vote for him, not merely for the comparatively unimportant office of Bank Director, but for some more important office—some political office of influence, *the election to which may give opportunity for the expression of the popular will upon the emancipation of slaves in this State.* I assure members of the Senate and House of Representatives that the election of Mr. PALM will be hailed by myself and others upon this floor, and by thousands throughout the State as the first auroral glimmer of a dawning day when a political party having this great purpose for its end, will initiate a policy which is necessary for the development of all resources of this mighty State, for securing to it its rightful position in the Union, and for multiplying the prosperity, wealth and greatness of its people. [Applause.]

MR. PALM was elected.

Then came up (Jan. 26) the question of the election of a Public Printer, the House being in joint session. Five candidates were proposed, and a debate of remarkably animated character, which immediately sprang up, turned upon the prevailing topic.

MR. STEVENSON (Benton Senator) said: "There is one question, Sir, that seems at this time, to have absorbed all others. There is no proposition that is presented to the consideration of this General Assembly, that is not in some way connected with this all-absorbing and all-important subject. I refer to the question of negro slavery. Now, Sir, I entertain views upon that question, that are not in accordance, I am free to admit, with the views of the dominant party in this General Assembly. The time has been, when I hoped we never should see the day when this question of negro slavery was to be the leading and absorbing question in the State. I kept the position of anti-agitation, I maintained that the peace of the country required that the question of slavery should not be touched, or if touched, that it should be so cautiously, that the interests of the slaveholder should not thereby be jeopardized; that time has past, Sir; now the question is forced on us this day.

MR. DARNES, of Scott, (Hard-Shell Rep.) who afterward had the affray with REID, said: I have a few questions to ask in connection with this office of Public Printer. I am myself a Slavery propagandist, and I don't deny it.

MR. KITCHEN, of Stoddard, (Dem. Senator,) interrupting—Here is another one.

MR. DARNES continued: I will not act with, or aid, or abet any party who is not in favor of the principles that I entertain upon this important question. I see, Sir, *that a new feature has sprung up in connection with this Slavery question within the last few days.* It will be recollected, Sir, that the honorable Senator put a gentleman in nomination for Bank Director, who was charged with having written a letter to the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, in which he took grounds in favor of the emancipation of Slavery in the State of Missouri. That excited considerable confusion at the time. I understand that that gentleman's claims were urged in Democratic caucus, as a good National Democrat; he was vouched for, as I understand, then as a Pro-Slavery man, sound on the questions of the day that divide the Benton and Anti-Benton parties of the Democracy of the State. I was not in the caucus; of course, I cannot speak advisedly, but I have heard that many gentlemen voted for him on the understanding that he was sound. Had the statement of the case been known, as it is now, he would not have been nominated; he was vouched for as sound.

MR. ZEIGLER—[interrupting]—He is sound.

MR. DARNES—[continuing]—I say, Sir, that the St. Louis *Democrat*, which has avowed itself in favor of the emancipation of Slavery in Missouri and everywhere else, is the endeavor of MR. PALM as a Slavery emancipationist. That paper agrees with MR. PALM, and indorses him a Free-Soiler. That is the position of the St. Louis *Democrat*.

MR. ZEIGLER—I would ask whether MR. CLAY was not, at one time, a great favorite of the gentleman from Scott?

MR. DARNES—Yes, Sir.

MR. ZEIGLER—I understood that the gentleman was a Slavery propagandist?

MR. DARNES—I am, Sir.

MR. ZEIGLER—Was MR. CLAY a Slavery propagandist, or was he in favor of emancipation?

MR. DARNES—I will answer the gentleman from Ste. Genevieve, (MR. ZEIGLER.) I understand that MR. CLAY, at one time, was in favor of the gradual emancipation of Slavery in the State of Kentucky, that MR. CLAY conceived it to be to the advantage of the people of Kentucky that Slavery should, at some future day, be gradually emancipated, so as not to injure any person who, at that time, or at any future time, should be a slaveholder.

I understand that MR. CLAY's doctrine was the doctrine of comity, providing for the negro, as well as not to injure the owner. I hold this to be a very different state of affairs. I consider this to be a new party organization, entirely different from the organization, entirely different from the emancipation of the time of MR. CLAY.

The debate came to an end without a vote. So the Printership remains undecided.

Affairs in Kansas—Territorial Legislation.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LECOMPTON, Friday, Jan. 30, 1857.

Among other matters mentioned in Gov. GEARY's message was one to repeal the laws allowing pre-emptors to go on the school sections, and hold them as claims.

As the lands thus donated for school purposes have usually been reserved from sale for many years, or until the improvements around them have given them a value, it was considered advisable to keep settlers off the lands. Many squatters had gone on these lands. The town of Atchison is on the school section. The Legislature at its last session passed laws protecting these squatters in their claims. Gov. GEARY recommended that these laws be repealed. Instead of doing so, a bill has passed the House authorizing the squatters on school lands to pay for them to the County Treasurer of each county, the funds thus obtained to be used for school purposes, at the discretion of the County Court.

This bill came up before the Council to-day, when a warm debate ensued. Messrs. COFFEE, JOHNSON and RICHARDSON were opposed to any legislation on the subject. Others urged its necessity. The bill was not passed, but postponed until information could be obtained from the Land Department as to whether they could legislate on the subject.

The representatives of a Company are here trying to get a charter for a Bank, to be called the "Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Leavenworth." Those wishing to engage thus are said to be backed by parties in Washington.

A Company has been chartered to build a bridge across the Kansas River, at Lecompton. Another at the town of St. George, newly laid off, some twenty miles below Fort Riley.

A bill has been passed giving tax-collectors until the 1st of April, to collect the territorial tax. This is a capitation tax, and also a property tax. These taxes have never been collected as a general thing heretofore. The expectation is that they can be enforced now. The money is to be used in paying officers, opening territorial roads, and in building court-houses at the county seats located by the Legislature.

It appearing that the County Commissioners of one county have located the county seat of their own county themselves, a bill has been passed legalizing their action.

An election was held recently, to fill a vacancy in the Council. MR. CHAPMAN, who formerly held that office, [illegible] murder, and [illegible] The Governor [illegible] twenty-two votes. Some of the [illegible] Lawrence voted. He was sworn [illegible] to [illegible]

A member of the Legislature [illegible] has received a charter for a ferry at [illegible], on the Kansas River, for twenty years, in his own name. I suppose he wanted it for that length of time, and as thought he had better give it in his own name.

The spurious Legislature have been trying for some time to have the Governor commission a drunken fellow named SHERRARD as Sheriff of Douglas County, in place of JONES, who has resigned. The Executive has refused to do it, and various attempts have been made to force him, but all have proved abortive. He was firm in his determination not to give a drunkard a commission to act in so important a Territory.

Consequently the "Legislature" have passed an act repealing that portion of the statute conferring that power upon the Governor; they have taken the matter into their own hands, and SHERRARD is "Sheriff of Douglas County," according to their decree, and in spite of GEARY.

Some gentlemen who had known SHERRARD in Virginia, were in the office of the Governor, and during their conversation, they stated that the new "Sheriff" was a poor worthless fellow, dishonest, and treated his wife so badly that she was compelled to leave him. Dr. BROOKS, of this city, happened to repeat the above conversation in the presence of one of SHERRARD's friends, who immediately communicated the same to his master. The result was a challenge sent by the Doctor "to fight a duel."

The Doctor sent word back that "he would only fight with gentlemen." SHERRARD immediately had bills printed and posted the Doctor as a liar, villain, and coward. But the Doctor has too nice a sense of honor to take any notice of the dog, and so the matter will be allowed to pass. And the new "Sheriff" will soon be dispatched to Lawrence to get up a row.

This is the most intemperate town I was ever in, nearly every building contains a whisky shop.

On my way out of town to-day I met three wagons. One of them had eight barrels of flour, the other two, sixteen barrels of whisky; in about that proportion is the two articles used in Lecompton.

Yours, HENRY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 239, 114, 568, 796, 808, 809, 810, 55, 774, 781, 548, 690, 538, 474, 759, 271, 780, 499, 742, 320 to 326, 535, 23.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 403, 404 to 415 inclusive, 57, 362. *Part II.*—Nos. 341, 370, 23, 401, 416 to 421, 61, 161, 380, 372, 373.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 431, 657, 438, 130, 655, 794, 297, 1165, 5, 525, 569½, 569¾, 615, 659, 651, 670, 673, 672, 675, 674.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 42, 51, 52, 46, 55, 54, 56, 60, 63, 65.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

A SINGULAR LIBEL SUIT.

Andrews vs. West.—The plaintiff was chorister of the Broadway Tabernacle. Some of the choir did not like him, and therefore got up a printed circular addressed to the congregation, stating that he did not possess the requisite qualifications for a chorister of that church. This was signed by seventeen members of the choir, and by the defendant as one of them. Mr. Andrews left the church, and now sues Mr. West for libel, setting his damage at $10,000. The case is still on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 10.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

In re Wardell vs. Lawrence.—Defendant Lawrence not being a resident of this State, the order for his examination as a witness must be vacated without costs.

Spring vs. Smith.—Motion to set aside judgment denied without costs, and without prejudice to a second motion.

Patten vs. The Accessory Transit Company.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

THE RIGHT OF RAILROAD COMPANIES TO THROW SNOW UPON THE SIDES OF THE STREET.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company vs. Geo. W. Bloomfield.—After the great snow-storm, about a year ago, the plaintiffs cleared their tracks, and shoveled a quantity of snow on to the side of the street, next to the defendant's store, No. 512 Hudson-street. The defendant shoveled it back again, and the Company sued him, demanding $1,000 damages. The defendant in his answer stated that the Company shoveled the snow on to his sidewalk and gutters; that he was warned to have the snow properly leveled, which he did, merely throwing back upon the Company's track the snow which they had wrongfully caused to be cast upon his premises. He claims that the defendants blocked up his premises so that carts could not get up, and he thereby lost much business, &c., for which he demands damages. The case is still on. It is of some importance, as it involves the right of our City railroad companies to throw the snow on the premises of private individuals, or to block up the street.

Manuel Willard and Anderson for plaintiffs; C. D Evans and Mr. Dyott for defendant.

Estate of Mr. Guynet, one of the Lost Passengers on the Steamer Arctic—A sad, old Tale vividly Retold.

SURROGATE'S COURT—FEB. 10.

An examination was entered upon to-day involving a novel and intricate question of survivorship of Mr. Guynet, his wife and two children, passengers lost on the ill-fated *Arctic*, on the 27th of September, 1854. The case comes up through an opposition of the creditors of Mr. Guynet to have the real estate left by him sold in order to liquidate the claims they allege as holding against him. It appears that the estate against which these claims are brought, was the property of Mrs. Guynet, and standing in her own name anterior and subsequent to the marriage. The question turns, therefore, upon the priority of death of Mr. and Mrs. Guynet and the two children. The creditors claim, that as a matter of law, the presumption is that she died first, when the property descended to the children, and that the children died next, whereby the father became the heir to the property. If the fact of the father's death cannot be proven to have occurred last, the estate will go to the next of kin to the wife. The wife's relatives contest the application. The amount of property involved is real estate valued at $25,000, situated in Flushing and Portchester.

James C. Luce, Captain of the *Arctic* at the time she was lost, was the only witness examined to-day. His testimony was as follows: I was Captain of the steamer *Arctic*, of the Collins line; she was lost on the Grand Banks, Newfoundland, on the 27th of September, 1854; I knew George Guynet, now deceased; he was a passenger on board the *Arctic* the voyage she was lost; his wife and two children, I remember, were with him; the eldest child was a boy about twelve years old, and the other, a girl, two or three years younger; possibly there may have been a third child on board; Mr. Guynet was about forty years old, and Mrs. Guynet some ten years younger; I did not see much of Mrs. Guynet, as she was confined most of the time to her state room from sea-sickness; Mr. Guynet was on deck every day; I saw him at the time of the loss of the vessel; the steamer sunk almost instantaneously; I last saw Mr. Guynet standing on the upper quarter-deck with his wife and children; I saw them there half a minute before the vessel went down; I spoke to them, shook hands with them and bid them farewell; we all expected to go down together; both Mr. and Mrs. Guynet and children had on life preservers; there was a pretty heavy sea on at the time; it had been blowing hard previously; all the persons remaining on the vessel were assembled about the same spot, some two hundred in number; of those who went down in the ship, there were but two passengers saved, myself, Mr. George Allen and ten of the crew; neither Mr. Guynet, his wife nor children were saved; those who escaped were saved by having got hold of fragments of the wreck; I do not know whether Mr. Guynet could swim; he was an able-bodied man; there were about fifty women among the passengers who went down with the steamer.

Cross-examination.—My impression is that Mr. Guynet was sea-sick at the commencement of the voyage; his son had hold of his hand when the steamer sunk; the other child, I remember, was standing by its mother; Mrs. Guynet did have hold of her husband's arm; although standing close by him, I heard no remarks, from him or her, in regard to their going down together, or dying together; they both seemed to be self-possessed; the little boy evinced great distress at the idea of being drowned, and was weeping; his father was evidently trying to comfort him, although I heard no remarks made; there was some talking among the passengers, that they would stick to the ship; Mr. George Allen, a young German, and myself, were the only parties saved of those going down with the ship; Mr. Allen had a family with him on board; my men gathered around on the quarter-deck before the vessel went down; I had a son on board who was lost; my impression is that Mr. and Mrs. Guynet had their children with them on board, but I am not certain; the little boy had hold of his father's hand when the water rushed up into the cabin, and exclaimed "Are we all lost;" this was just before the vessel sunk; when I last saw Mrs. Allen she was on one of the spars—the main-yard I think; after the steamer went down I saw Mr. Allen also on a spar alongside of his wife; Mrs. Allen got upon her spar by her own exertions; from my position on the paddle-box I could see those who were afloat or had got on any of the furniture or fragments of the steamer. After the vessel sunk I did not see either Mr. Guynet, his wife and children, or any of the [illegible] in the present case; there were probably sixty or seventy men on the steamer who had their families with them; there were about sixty ladies, altogether, on board; I presume some who were saved in the boats had their families with them, as I do not know of any who went in the boats and left their wives and children [illegible]

Direct examination resumed.—My son was in my arms when the steamer went down; he was eleven years old and was not saved; the young German who was [illegible]

[illegible] if I was on the paddle-box [illegible]

[illegible] as they passed [illegible] Mr. Guynet and his family were on board; [illegible] I was not acquainted with [illegible] the passengers [illegible]

[illegible] the paddle-box which came up [illegible] I got on that [illegible] lives of some of the families on board, I think there can be no doubt [illegible]

The case was adjourned to the [illegible] for further testimony.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

BREACH OF PROMISE—THE PLAINTIFF WON'T COMPROMISE [illegible] BY MARRYING.

Catharine [illegible] vs. [illegible].—This is an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which the plaintiff claims $2,000 damages. The present motion is to discharge the defendant from an order of arrest granted on the 5th of February by which he was held to bail in $1,000.

The affidavits on the part of the plaintiff show that she had been living with William Partenheimer, a [illegible] in Greenwich-street, for upwards of two years; that about three months ago, the defendant went to live at the hotel as a boarder, and immediately began to take great notice of the plaintiff, finally proposed to marry her, and take her to California, which proposition she accepted; that in the month of January last the defendant being unwell, the plaintiff took his breakfast to him into his bedroom, at which time the defendant again promised to marry her, and she relying on his promises, and yielding to considerable force, gratified his wishes, and she is now enceinte by him. She further stated that defendant had since the said carnal intercourse, repeatedly desired her to gratify his desires; but that she had absolutely refused till he had married her; that after that time, and on the 5th of February, she ascertained that he was going away clandestinely to California, in the steamship *Illinois*, with intent to violate his engagements with her. The hotel keeper also swore that the defendant had in his presence, told the plaintiff to procure her wedding-dress, and that he would marry her and take her to California on the 20th of Feb. inst., but that on the 4th of February the defendant got his intimate friends around him and drank his farewell glass, telling them that on the next day he would "float on the wide ocean," and they (his friends) said to plaintiff, "why so foolish as to believe him."

The defendant admits as to the seduction, but swears most valiantly that he never intended to abandon the plaintiff, but to the contrary, that he had purchased passage tickets for two persons to go on the steamer of the 20th inst., but that owing to his arrest, he was unable to leave the City; and he offered through his counsel, in open Court, to marry the plaintiff at any time, or at any place,—that he was willing at that instant to let Judge BRADY tie the knot, so that they might both be happy, and the lady's reputation saved. But to these offers the counsel for the plaintiff turned a deaf ear, stating that he had advised his client not to marry the defendant, because he might go away and leave his client destitute, and that he thought it less disgrace to have an illegitimate child than marry under such circumstances.

Judge BRADY took the papers, but remarked that he thought it would be more conducive to the welfare of the plaintiff to marry the defendant, and advised both parties to think seriously of the matter till to-day,—that he would then make his decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 10.

Before Recorder Smith.

Peter Rowe, one of the Eighth Ward "Short Boys," was convicted of highway robbery. Mr. Wilmarth, who keeps a fish market, was returning from the theatre to his house in Varick-street on the 14th of January last. He was knocked down in Wooster-street, by four boys, of whom Rowe was one, and while he lay on the ground Rowe snatched his breast-pin, worth $25, and passed it to his accomplices, who ran off. Wilmarth succeeded in holding Rowe till an officer arrived, and the prisoner was taken to the station-house. The evidence was so plain against him that the Jury rendered their verdict without leaving their seats. He will be sentenced on Saturday, and the City will be relieved of one of the "rowdies."

Eulalie Dupree alias Madame Leon, a lady [illegible] years of age, belonging to a family of wealth and respectability, was brought to the bar. It will be remembered that this lady has made herself notorious by her shoplifting. She was arrested for stealing on the 20th of February, 1856, one piece of silk from the store of A. T. Stewart & Co. of the value of $45 50. In her examination before Justice Osborne on the charge she stated that she was a native of Paris, 50 years of age, unmarried, was engaged in trade, but refused to give any information as to her family. She denied having stolen the property, but said she was merely examining it in the store when the officer arrested her. She was bailed in the sum of $500 by Mr. Lyon Bernhard. Some time after she was arrested for a like offence, and underwent an incarceration in the Tombs for the space of two months, but was subsequently admitted to bail. Madame Leon put in a plea of petit larceny on the first indictment, which on account of her ill-health the District-Attorney consented to accept. Her appearance in Court created a great sensation. She was very pale, and attired in deep mourning as she seemed to feel her position keenly, burying her face in her handkerchief during the continuance of the proceedings.

The District-Attorney read the following note from Dr. Coroner Perry:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1857.

To the District-Attorney:

SIR: I made a partial examination of Mrs. Leon yesterday, but upon after reflection not being satisfied, I made another more complete investigation to-day. I find that she has suffered from loss of blood, being now in an exsanguinated condition. I find that she has not been *artificially* depleted, by an examination of the arms and otherwise. A vaginal examination indicates a certain disease of the uterus, and I have not now the slightest doubt but that the loss of blood has been the result of that disease, which of course would prove her to be in somewhat a precarious condition, so much so that incarceration in the State Prison would endanger her life.

Respectfully, E. W. PERRY.

Her counsel stated that his client was likewise suffering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and he trusted that His Honor would be as lenient as he consistently could be. If more proof as to her physical condition was required, it could be furnished.

His Honor expressed himself satisfied with the truth of Coroner Perry's statement, and remarked that it was always a painful duty to pronounce a sentence of punishment on a person suffering from physical indisposition, but in this case there was no palliatory circumstances. The prisoner was living in affluence and luxury; necessity was not in her case the incentive to crime. Justice must be meted out. In sentencing her to the Penitentiary, he knew she would have proper medical care. He then sentenced her to the Penitentiary for six months.

John McCann, indicted for grand larceny with four others, in stealing a hogshead of sugar from Pier No. 11 East River, the property of Mr. Powers, was found guilty of petit larceny only, and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary. The evidence against the others not sustaining the charge, they were dismissed.

Samuel Goldman, a German peddler, found guilty of petit larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Hugh Boyle, guilty of grand larceny, received a like sentence.

In the case of Isadore Frey, the little boy found guilty of assaulting Marks Oberndorfer, another boy, with intent to do bodily harm, the Recorder suspended judgment.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

MARINE COURT.

Warner vs. Kamena.—Motion to quash an attachment, on the ground of the affidavit, on which it was granted, did not state the *facts* and *circumstances*, &c.

By the Court—MAYNARD, Justice, &c.—This is a short attachment, and is issued on the ground "that the said Kamena is about to remove his property from the City and County of New-York, *and that the said Kamena is not a resident of this State*, and has property liable to attachment in this Court," &c.

This process is authorized by the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, passed in 1831, and can only issue against a non-resident of the county.

It may issue in any county in the State except the county where the defendant resides.

It may issue, of course, and without any *written application, affidavit*, or *bond*, in *all cases* where the defendant is a non-resident of the county, and the demand arises upon contract.

The act reads as follows: "Whenever, by the provisions of the thirteenth section of this act, no warrant can issue, and the defendant shall reside out of the county, he shall be proceeded against by summons or attachment, returnable not less than two, nor more than four days, from the date thereof, which shall be served at least two days before the time of appearance therein," &c.

The Court says, in Clark vs. Luce, 15, W. R., p. 479; Savage, C. J.: "That the summons or attachment authorized by the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, may issue without any affidavit whatever."

In the case of Bates vs. Relyea, 5 Hill R., p. 304, Cowen, J., says: "An attachment issued under the non-imprisonment act, against a debtor, not a resident of the same county with the creditor, is a valid process, although there be neither an affidavit of fraud, nor a bond to pay damages or refund [illegible] moneys."

And in Wood vs. Randall, same page, Cowen, J., says: "No affidavit is necessary to authorize the issuing of an attachment against a non-resident defendant."

And in the case of Van Ether vs. Hurst, 6 Hill, p. 311, Bronson, J., says: "An attachment against a non-resident of the county, under the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, may issue without any affidavit," &c.

The affidavit, not being required by statute, is therefore [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] necessary for the [illegible] to quash the proceedings in this case [illegible]

NEW-YORK WE[illegible] Country Bank [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An effort is being made [illegible] whereby [illegible] in Albany and [illegible] the passage of a law to compel all Banks [illegible] to redeem [illegible] in the [illegible]

The passage of such a law would cause a loss to New-York City Banks of about ¼ per cent. when the [illegible] is in New-York, and ⅛ per cent. when in Albany or Troy, [illegible]

At the present time, nearly all the [illegible] are compelled to allow their New-York [illegible] the [illegible] the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, [illegible]

The amount [illegible] by the Metropolitan and American Exchange [illegible]

If in place of the law asked for the Legislature would pass a law to compel all country banks to redeem at 1-10 or ⅛ discount in New-York, or at par in Albany or Troy, [illegible] the American Exchange, Metropolitan and other banks would [illegible] country bank currency [illegible]

Country bank notes being 1-10 per cent. [illegible] would increase the amount and lessen the rate of exchange with the same per cent. profit to the banks.

If I am right in my conclusions, a change [illegible] redemption will be much more profitable to the country banks, and a great saving to the people at large, who must surely have all the "per cent." to pay in either event.

A BANKER WEST OF CAYUGA BRIDGE.

Markets...Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1857.

ASHES—Are saleable and firm [illegible] Pots, $7 37½@$7 50 [illegible]

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,500 lb. [illegible]

CANDLES—Are in fair request at full rates.

COFFEE—The demand is [illegible] Java 14½c.@15c. [illegible]

COPPER—Is selling to a moderate extent in [illegible]

COTTON—The market appears pretty active and firm for this commodity. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13½c.@13¾c.; [illegible]

FISH—The general supply is limited [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour [illegible]

[illegible]

FRUIT—Sales were made, by auction, [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat is in rather better request at [illegible] Western White at $1 75; [illegible] Rye [illegible] Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 50c.@52c. for Ohio and [illegible] State; 40c.@45c. for Jersey [illegible] Barley is saleable [illegible]

HAY—There were 800 bales [illegible] for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use.

HIDES—Are plentiful and rather [illegible] somewhat restricted demand.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31¼ per thousand.

LEAD—Is quiet, yet steady.

LEATHER—The supply is light, and the demand is [illegible] Prices have undergone [illegible]

LIME—Rockland is scarce and [illegible]

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at [illegible] rates. New-Orleans, [illegible]; Porto Rico, at 70c.; old, do.; Porto Rico, [illegible]; new crop Cuba Muscovado, [illegible] Cuba at 50c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request at slightly improved prices, with sales reported since our last of about 850 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for Mess; $21 40@$21 50 for new do.; and $17 75@$18 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, [illegible] Cut Meats appear in fair demand, [illegible] future delivery, and are at 10¼c.@10½c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in [illegible] supply and moderate request, at from [illegible] Lard is moderately active and [illegible] transactions since our last reach about [illegible] Beef is [illegible] Prime Mess Beef is saleable and steady at [illegible] Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at [illegible] Butter is in [illegible] Cheese is in moderate supply and request at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales were reported, to-day, of about 150 tcs. common to choice, in lots, at [illegible]

SOAP—120 boxes Castile were disposed of at [illegible] 10¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The inquiry is improving, and prices, if anything, tend towards a higher range. Sales have been reported since our last of about 400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¾c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Refined sugars are active and buoyant, with a [illegible] production.

TOBACCO—The animation in the market, previously noticed, continues, and prices are firmly maintained. Sales since Friday: 120 hhds. Kentucky, at 12½c.@18c.; 256 bbls. Havana, 32c.@[illegible]; [illegible] Seedleaf, 13c.@26c.; and 50 cases Florida, [illegible]

TALLOW—There were 15,000 lb. Prime sold at about previous figures.

TEAS—The demand is good and prices are very firm.

WHISKY—Sales of 250 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison were reported, at 28c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active and steady. For Liverpool, Cotton, ¼d.@5-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Rosin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4d. ℔ bbl. and Heavy Goods, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

[illegible] FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Arabia, old Boston.) NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1857.

FLOUR—State and Western.—My last report was of the 2d inst. per Persia. The [illegible] advices, with Liverpool dates down to the [illegible] have since come to hand. With very light arrivals, and a fair inquiry for shipment, [illegible] together with a [illegible] tion in prices has been experienced. State Brands, however, can be quoted 6c.@10c. higher.

WHEAT—[illegible] than the preceding weeks, prime samples, both of White and Red having been in request for export to Spain. Medium and inferior qualities are much neglected.

INDIAN CORN—With some export inquiry for Great Britain, prices of Mixed have improved [illegible] bushel.

RYE—Receipts have been light and market quiet; a little shipping inquiry has existed—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—To London—Flour, 3s. [illegible] Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] bushel. Havre—Flour, [illegible] 93c. ℔ bushel. Lisbon—Flour [illegible] Grain, 20½c. ℔ bushel. Cadiz—Flour, $1 ℔ bbl.; Grain, 25c. ℔ bushel.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] subscribers [illegible] a week. Single copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at [illegible] and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It [illegible] at the same rate as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

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H. J. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondent.

The writer of the communication dated at Brooklyn, and closing thus—"If you have the least doubt about the genuineness or bad faith of my communication, do not publish it,"—will find a private note from the Editor at the advertisement desk in the Publication office of the TIMES, addressed "BROOKLYN."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The proceedings of the Inquest, yesterday, were highly important. The principal witness examined, Mr. FARRELL, testified to having seen a man (probably Dr. BURDELL) enter No. 31 Bond-street, at about 11 o'clock on the night of the murder—to having immediately after heard a scream and a fall, and to having then seen a man, bareheaded and in his shirt-sleeves, open the front door, look out and go back. This man he fully identified as ECKEL. A Miss BANFORD also testified that a lady, whom she identified as Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, came with a gentleman to her store on the Friday of the murder to purchase a sword-cane, saying it must be short and stout, and must be had that day. An examination of the books of the Artisans' Bank shows that Dr. BURDELL was in the City on the 28th Oct., the day of the alleged marriage, so that he may have been married after all. Another witness saw Dr. BURDELL in the afternoon of Friday, and was told that he was going to Brooklyn. The publication of the leading parts of this testimony in the EXTRA TIMES, last evening, created an immense sensation. Our office was densely crowded, and 10,000 or 12,000 copies of the Extra were sold as rapidly as they could be struck off from the press.

We have received our files of papers from Mexico City to the 18th of January. The only news of importance is that already telegraphed from New-Orleans, of the suppression of the insurrection at San Luis. According to the latest telegraphic dispatches received from Guanajuato and Queretaro, the insurgents were flying in the greatest disorder, leaving behind them on the road their baggage and war material. Whole detachments yielded themselves up to General ECHEAGARAY, who was in hot pursuit with eleven hundred horse. At San Luis Government had reassumed its functions, and the insurrection was totally quelled, having lasted just one month.

Further particulars of the damage done by the recent great freshets will be found in our columns this morning. The water in the Hudson was receding on Monday night and yesterday, and the present cold weather prevents the probability of a renewed rise at present. Much suffering has been relieved in Albany by Committees of Citizens appointed for that purpose. Very serious damage has also occurred on the Western rivers by the breaking up of the ice and rising of the water, and railroad travel and mail communication have been very much impeded.

In the United States Senate yesterday, notice was given of intention to introduce a bill providing for the time and method of electing United States Senators by the State Legislatures. Such a measure seems to be highly necessary, in view of the difficulties which have recently occurred. The credentials of Mr. FITCH, the proceedings on Monday in the Senate, and the protests of the minority of the Indiana Legislature, were, after debate, referred to the Judiciary Committee. In the House the bill establishing Collection Districts, and for other purposes, was tabled by a vote of 96 to 85. The Senate's Submarine Telegraph bill was referred to the Post-Office Committee, after unsuccessful motions to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, and to lay it on the table. The Tariff bill was then debated in Committee.

A variety of interesting information will be found in our special telegraphic dispatch from Washington this morning.

Nothing of special importance was done in the Legislature yesterday. A summary of the proceedings will be found under our telegraphic head.

A dispatch from Albany states that Governor KING has, without doubt, vetoed the Supply Bill of 1856, and that his message announcing the fact will probably be sent in to the Legislature to-day.

A spirited reply on behalf of Trinity Church, to the charges made in the Report of the State Senate Committee, has been sent to us for publication. We shall give the matter some attention as soon as the present extraordinary pressure upon our columns will permit.

Latest advices from the Plains report terrible storms and intensely cold weather, in consequence of which the mail-coaches had to be left on the road, and the mails brought through on muleback. The last outward train was compelled to return. More trouble with the Indians is reported.

Four Cotton-presses were burnt at Mobile, on Sunday, involving a loss of 10,000 or 15,000 bales of Cotton.

A telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore states that the ship *Samuel Russell*, a full account of whose misfortunes we published a day or two since, has been got out of her bad position and towed into Hampton Roads.

Mr. BURNHAM, Editor of the Paterson (N. J.) *Democrat*, visited this City on Saturday, and has not since been heard of.

A warning to persons who allow themselves to be frightened into carrying firearms, is furnished by the experience of a young man named ALLEN, who carried a revolver to defend himself from garroters. One of the barrels exploded in his pocket, lodging a bullet in his leg, where it still remains, and threatens him with serious and lasting injury.

Yesterday the little schooner *Jane P. Glover* was taken from the foot of Sixteenth-street to the Navy-Yard—a solitary ship-keeper left on board her by the Government, and a sharp look-out set on shore for any parties who may show an anxiety as to her fate. This is the vessel about whose destination we sometime since made note that there was a suspicion. She came originally from Harwich, Mass., being bought by a Cuban gentleman last December, as it was thought, for the Slave-trade. Being too closely watched at this port, she took out a coasting license and ran up the Connecticut River, where her outfit was to be brought her by a sloop. The Government [illegible] looking out, as usual, the loading was not accomplished, and she came back to New-York. Here she was seized—but will probably be surrendered if any smooth-tongued Yankee will claim her, as owners are

[illegible] scarcely ever on legal cases.

A most destructive fire broke out between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in a large five-story brick building on the corner of Mercer and Bleecker streets, owned and occupied by Mr. E. BOSCH, as a cabinet manufactory and dwelling. The flames spread with the greatest rapidity, and Mr. and Mrs. BOSCH, who slept on the fourth floor, were burned to death. The rest of the inmates, eight in number, escaped in safety. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Some adjoining buildings were also damaged.

Mrs. JANE ADELE [illegible] was burned to death on Monday, at her residence, No. 170 Duane-street, in consequence of her clothes accidentally taking fire from a grate. She was 54 years of age, and a native of St. Domingo.

A decision has been rendered by Judge MAYNARD in regard to the issuing of attachments from the Marine Court. It has heretofore been customary to require an affidavit as to the non-residence of the defendant, but the Judge rules in this decision, and supports his ruling by copious references, that this is not necessary.

CHARLES B. HUNTINGTON's name appeared before the world again yesterday, in the sale of some of his real estate. He is believed to have more, but the assignee cannot find it.

An examination was entered upon yesterday before the Surrogate touching the administration of the estate of Mr. GUYNET, one of the passengers lost with the steamer *Arctic*. Mr. G.'s creditors have applied for the sale of the estate to pay their claims. It appears, however, that the estate belonged to Mrs. GUYNET and was held in her own name. The application, therefore, is resisted by the relatives of Mrs. GUYNET, causing the whole question to turn upon the question which of the three-named parties, Mr. G., Mrs. G. or the two children was drowned first. If Mr. GUYNET died last, the creditors can receive their dues. If Mrs. GUYNET died first, the property goes to her relatives. The estate in dispute is worth $25,000. Captain LUCE, of the *Arctic*, is the only witness thus far examined.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Madame LEON, alias Felice Dupres, a lady of wealth and position in society, who has made herself notorious for her shoplifting proclivities, was sentenced, by Recorder SMITH, to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. There were two indictments against her for grand larceny. She entered a plea of petit larceny to the first, which was accepted by the District-Attorney, as it was shown that she was suffering severely from sickness.

The Board of Governors met on Tuesday, and did nothing of consequence beyond transferring their banking account to the Mechanics' Bank, which has offered to give the Department 4 per cent. per annum on the average balance over $10,000. The Aldermanic Committee on Ferries, who have been besieged by no fewer than 11,000 petitioners, also met, but nobody came to substantiate the complaints.

They charge sixty days' imprisonment for shooting at a constable in Brooklyn. Frank Kauffman entertained himself in that way lately, the constable having come to arrest him for assault and battery. Justice Folks gave him the sixty days.

There are four separate police bills pressed in different quarters for the relief of Brooklyn. Fewer bills and more policemen and better would do better service.

Mr. JAMES BRUSH and associates sent in a communication to the Brooklyn Common Council Monday evening last, asking a grant to lay a double track on Atlantic-street, from the South Ferry to Bedford, and to run horse cars thereon.

The Curtain Lifted—the Mystery of the Murder Dispelled.

The Bond-street drama approaches its close. Yesterday's proceedings at the inquest substantially fastened upon JOHN J. ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM the guilt of the bloodiest and most awful murder that has startled this City for many years. The parties, of course, will be put upon their trial,—and it is possible they may not, upon that full and final examination, be convicted. But a *prima facie* case has been fully made out against them. There seems little reason to doubt that ECKEL did the deed, —and he cannot be connected with it without implicating Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

A remarkable feature of the case is that the witness by whom this consummation has been reached, has been entirely unknown and unheard of until the last moment. An anonymous letter was sent to the Coroner, yesterday, stating a rumor that a Mr. FARRELL was in Bond-street on the night of the murder, and had evidence to give of some importance,—but that he declined to come forward, "lest he should be kept from his family and inconvenienced by appearing as a witness, as he is a poor man." In view of the Coroner's treatment of witnesses, it must be confessed he had some grounds for this apprehension. In consequence of this communication, Mr. FARRELL was summoned to attend, and testified that he was passing through Bond-street at about 11 o'clock on the night in question,—that he sat down upon the steps of the house No. 31, and was there seated when a man with *a shawl came up the steps and entered the* house,—that not more than a minute and a half elapsed before he heard the cry of murder, and then the fall of a heavy body,—and that in half a minute *after that* a man, in his shirt sleeves, with bushy hair, opened the door—looked out—asked him what he was doing there—shut the door and went back. Mr. FARRELL got up, and hearing nothing further, soon after went away.

The witness was then taken by the Coroner into an upper room, in which the Jury, Reporters, Policemen and some ten or fifteen others had been introduced without his knowledge, and asked if he could identify any person there present as the man whom he had seen looking out at the door on the night in question. He looked slowly, carefully and searchingly into the face of every man present—his eye ranging round the whole circle—and seemed about to abandon the effort, when his eye returned to the last man in the circle, rested for a minute steadily upon his unmoved countenance, and he then declared that he was the man. *This man was* ECKEL. And Mr. FARRELL afterwards stated that he had no doubt whatever of his identity,—though he had never seen him on any other occasion than when he opened the door on that fatal Friday night. Thus the very precaution which ECKEL took against being observed,—his going to the front door and looking out to see if anybody was in the street, proved the means, and thus far the only means, of his exposure!

The fact thus developed of his going to the front door explains the indications which led us originally to the belief that the murderer left the house after the deed was done,—the appearance of blood upon the stairway wall and the [illegible] of the outer door. It seems now almost certain that ECKEL was secreted in the Doctor's room when he entered, and that he dealt the fatal blow almost immediately after he had come in and seated himself at his desk. The rapidity with which the whole was accomplished is shown by the statements of the witness FARRELL,—that not more than a minute and a half elapsed after the Doctor's entrance before he heard the cry and then the fall,—and that within half a minute after that, ECKEL came to the door. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is also identified as having, in company with a gentleman, on Friday purchased a sword cane in Broadway,—describing the kind desired and saying they must have it on that day. This leaves it impossible to doubt her complicity in the murder,—or that the whole affair *was deliberately and systematically planned*. How far other parties in the house were implicated, it is impossible to conjecture. Nothing has yet been shown to connect them with this most shocking affair. But it will be very difficult to convince the public that no noise was heard by any of the inmates on that night. If Mrs. CUNNINGHAM personally had any part in the murder, her daughters must have sworn falsely when they testified that she did not leave her *bed after retiring that night. Of this, however*, there is as yet nothing like positive proof.

It seems to be established by several witnesses that there was a noise,—that it was very peculiar and loud enough to attract attention in the street. ECKEL was probably in the front room when BURDELL entered the back room, and on going in to deal the blow he would be very likely to leave the door between the rooms open. As one of the front windows was also open, a noise might very easily be heard in the street, without being very audible in other parts of the house.

ECKEL had probably taken off his coat and boots, and fully prepared himself for the bloody deed. He must also have left the house that night to dispose of the weapon he had used, his bloody clothes and other mute witnesses of the murder—for these could not all have been burned or put out of the way within the house. What disposition he has made of them will probably come to light hereafter.

In spite of the horror that the fastening of such a crime upon a woman must inspire, the public mind will experience a feeling of relief at the discovery of the guilty parties. The prospect that the deed would remain shrouded in darkness, and its perpetrators enjoy complete immunity, induced a feeling of alarm and discontent. The disclosure of the mystery will bring a corresponding sentiment of satisfaction.

Accomplices in Crime.

Wickedness is so common that the perpetration of individual crimes causes no especial wonder. A bad man may, either from the impulses of his own vile nature, or from the necessities or temptation of his position, be guilty of the greatest crimes. But that which excites our greatest alarm and wonder in the developments of criminal cases, is the apparent ease with which rogues have been able to find congenial spirits, who were willing to join in their rascalities whenever it has been necessary to have the coöperation of a confederate. There is, of course, a kind of freemasonry among rogues by which they know each other, but it has often been necessary in the execution of a scheme of plunder, or murder, to secure the assistance of a man or woman unsuspected of crime, and such persons have usually been found who were willing to aid in the scheme.

A most remarkable instance of this was lately developed in England, in the trial of the men who committed the great bullion robbery on the South Eastern Railroad. The robbery occurred nearly two years ago, and the culprits have but just been detected and brought to justice. Two expert thieves, one of whom, named AGAR, had often been in this country, where, according to his own confession, he had made considerable money by speculation, conceived the idea of robbing the bullion Express car on the road in question. They were men of intelligence and possessed considerable money, AGAR having £3,000 in the Funds, and enjoyed great facilities for carrying on their nefarious business. After debating the matter a while they came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to succeed unless they could receive the coöperation of two of the officers of the road. One of these was a bookkeeper, and the other a conductor, of unblemished reputation, who had been in the service of the Company twelve years. Yet the two thieves did not hesitate to impart their secret to these two confidential servants of the road, who immediately fell in with the scheme, and plans were perfected for consummating the robbery. So difficult was it, however, that more than a year elapsed before it was consummated, and the rogues made off with £12,-*000 sterling in bullion, without a suspicion* being excited as to who were the culprits; and they were only discovered by the treachery of *the thief who had planned the robbery*.

When the two brothers KNAPP in Salem made up their minds to murder their uncle, they had no difficulty in hiring the two brothers CROWNINGSHIELD to commit the deed for a very trifling recompense. In the Burdell case there is abundant reason for believing that the foul deed was committed by more than one person, and that the murder had been carefully planned and coolly executed. Some person, with the fiendish purpose in his heart, had sought a confederate, and the first one to whom the perilous proposition was made must have yielded without remorse to the horrible temptation. There is nothing so startling in connection with these developments of vice as the apparent ease with which the originators of great crimes have found ready instruments and partners in their hellish business; and there is nothing which excites our wonder more than that subtle and almost preternatural instinct by which a rogue is enabled to select out of a crowd the congenial spirit who can be made his accomplice and dupe.

THE PREVENTIVE TO MURDERS.—When a screw is discovered loose in society, or elsewhere, the better way is to remedy the defect at once. It has taken mankind a long time to arrive at even our present imperfect social organization, and it will take a good while longer to render that intricate piece of machinery, called Government, perfect. The murder of Dr. Burdell, and some of the developments that have been made during the Coroner's investigation, have detected one of the loose screws in our laws, and an easy remedy for it is easily suggested. Secret marriages have always been productive of a vast amount of domestic distress and immorality; and the disclosures of the BURDELL murder are sufficient to show that they may be made the [illegible] for murder, whether they were in this mysterious affair or not. As marriages may now be consummated, nothing could be easier than for a man or woman to personate another in a secret marriage, with the design of claiming the property of the person represented on his [illegible] death. But such an imposture might be rendered impossible without making any change in the marriage laws of the State. All that is necessary to prevent marriages for criminal purposes, is to pass a law making it necessary that every marriage shall be published within a specified time of its performance. There might be a registration of marriages, or a fine imposed upon a clergyman or magistrate performing the ceremony without advertising the names of the parties; or all marriages should be made illegal which were not advertised within a certain period. The Legislature is now in session, and a law of some kind might easily be passed which would prevent the possibility of such an occurrence as that which has weighed so heavily against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM in the Burdell tragedy.

The Dallas Treaty.

Advices from Washington represent the prospect of confirming the Treaty negotiated by Mr. DALLAS as by no means so desperate as the vote by which it was sent back to the Senate Committee would indicate. We trust these assurances are well-founded. We should regard the rejection of this treaty as a public calamity. It may not be the best possible adjustment of the differences to which it relates, but it is the best which we can now obtain. It interferes with no American interest, and infringes upon no American rights. The only popular objection to its provisions rests upon the fact that it recognizes certain British *rights* in Central America. But it must be remembered that those rights are asserted and will be maintained by Great Britain:—that their existence does not at all depend upon their being recognized by us,—and that while this Treaty admits, it also *limits* and defines, them.

Our Government has to choose between two evils:—either conclude this Treaty, concede the limited rights which it asserts for Great Britain, and thus close all differences with that power,—or else deny all her claims, and prepare to resist them by force of arms. If this Treaty is rejected, it will be a substantial notification to Great Britain that she must abandon all claims and all asserted rights in Central America. No man believes for a moment that she will do any such thing. The naval forces of the two countries upon the Central American station will almost certainly come into collision, and the nation will find itself suddenly involved in all the horrors of war. There cannot be a sane man in the Union who wishes such a result, or who believes the interests involved in this Treaty worth such a contest.

The welfare of the United States and of the world demand *peace* between these two great nations. A war between them, upon any provocation short of the most flagrant, would be a crime against civilization which the Christian nations ought never to forgive. Both countries are now peaceful, prosperous and advancing in freedom and in power. The millions of their people enjoy all the blessings of good government,—all the rights of civil and religious liberty, and all the hopes which the progress of Education and of Christian culture inspire for the future. Each has internal evils to be removed, domestic resources to be developed, and a national character to be enlightened and elevated. These labors demand peace and harmony. Why should not both nations enjoy them undisturbed?

It should not be forgotten, moreover, in any view looking to the future, that England and the United States are now the only countries in the world where the People are free,—where Constitutions regulate the conduct of Government, and where the principles of civil and religious freedom find any place in the conduct of affairs. Despotism more or less complete has conquered every other nation, and the millions of Europe have practically no voice in their own government, no freedom of action or of conscience, no rights of person or of property of which they may not be stripped at the will of their rulers. It would be treason to Liberty for the only two nations that still are free, to engage in a war which would weaken and injure both, and advance no real interest of either.

We cannot believe that madness rules the councils of our Government, or that the Senate is prepared to face the dire calamities which the absolute rejection of this treaty would involve. It may be defective:—in its details it may need amendment; but in its main features it is essentially just and advantageous for both *England and the United States.*

The Richmond *Enquirer* contains the following comment upon the subject:

> "*If the Government were at liberty to follow its* own interests, and to consult the popular feeling in this Central American complication, it would undoubtedly insist upon the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Admonished, however, that such a policy would inevitably provoke a conflict with Great Britain, we have to satisfy ourselves that its contingent advantages would indemnify us for so deplorable a consequence. Is the country ready to declare war against England for the impracticable application of the principle of the Monroe doctrine to the present case? Are the people willing to assert the theoretical ascendancy of this country over the American continent at the hazard of hostilities with the foremost power of the earth? Shall an incomprehensible dispute over an infinitesimal issue be pushed to an extremity which will expose all the great interests of the nation to the wide-wasting calamities of battle by land and sea? If a negative response be returned to these inquiries, then is the Administration justified in the attempt to remedy the defects of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, rather than venture upon the bold, but perilous experiment of a repeal of the Convention."

We believe the sound judgment and good sense of the whole country will heartily indorse these views. And we trust the sentiments they embody will have weight with the Senate in its final action upon the subject.

NEW-YORK RASCALITY.—The New-Bedford *Mercury* says: "It is evident that rascality is drawing to a crisis in New-York; the murder of Dr. BURDELL is evidence of this." We are very glad that our country cotemporary can take this view of the subject; but we do not quite see the affair in the same light. In one sense rascality is always arriving at a crisis in this City, as the records of our Criminal Courts prove. The *Mercury* has also got an idea that "it is unsafe to walk the unfrequented streets by day and dangerous everywhere by night," in New-York. There never was a greater mistake. New-York was never safer than it is now, as a residence, and one of the great safeguards of our citizens is that there are no such things here as unfrequented streets; and though an occasional robbery does take place, they are very few and far between, as compared with [illegible]

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.—The writer of the anonymous note to the Coroner, mentioning the rumor he had heard concerning Mr. FARRELL, is entitled to the credit of having opened the way to a full exposure of this most dreadful murder. But for him it might have remained forever shrouded in mystery. Mr. FARRELL seems to have been unwilling to volunteer his evidence, yet it is very clear that the consciousness of knowing something that might throw light upon it, troubled him. Fortunately the anonymous letter, *giving his name*, directed the attention of the Court to him and led to his being at once summoned as a witness. It is very possible that the writer of the letter may desire to remain unknown. If so, there is no reason why endeavors should be made to penetrate his secret.

If there are others in similar circumstances, —who know or have heard of any persons who can give testimony in any way calculated to throw light upon the subject,—it is clearly *their duty to follow this example. In no other* way can they contribute more to the ends of public justice.

ADVERTISING—THE ITALIAN OPERA AND THE MINOR PRESS OF THE CITY.—Mr. STRAKOSCH, as the world knows, signalized his management of the Opera by a wide departure from custom in the matter of advertising. Usually places of amusement are advertised in every City newspaper, without regard to circulation, influence or anything else. Mr. STRAKOSCH limited his advertising to three or four journals which he supposed had the largest circulation, and gave as a reason for so doing his desire to economize the expenses of the Opera as much as possible. We have already commented on the disposition of the *Herald* to avail itself of this incident for the purpose of waging a crusade against the City press, and have spoken of it as exceedingly selfish, unjust and illiberal. But we are constrained to confess that the manner in which the affair has been treated by a portion of the journals concerned, is still more obnoxious to censure. They have devoted their utmost energies to abuse of Mr. STRAKOSCH, denunciation of the Opera, sweeping condemnation of the performances, and the most unscrupulous statements concerning the size and character of the audiences: and this openly and avowedly because he does not advertise in their columns. One of these sheets, for example, has the following:

> "When we started the ball against [illegible] and STRAKOSCH's management of the Opera, and denounced the miserable tricksters for *daring to ignore*, with the exception of three Black 'Republican' papers, *the entire press of this City, we knew we should crush them out*, and leave STRAKOSCH nothing but his folly to reflect upon. His artists, we learn, are only half paid. The sad position in which they placed Madame de WILHORST, has caused her severe illness; in fact, the whole concern *is a dead failure*—the public are the sufferers."

Another has the following:

> "[illegible]—Mr. STRAKOSCH confesses that he has acted unwisely in restricting his Opera advertisements to the three leading Black 'Republican' journals; and has ordered his advertisements *to appear in the Mirror from this date*. This evening 'Norma' will be given, with PARODI as the *Diva*. *We hope to see a full house.*"

The *Express* has held the same tone and the Sunday papers have been perfectly ferocious in their abuse of the Opera, and have not hesitated to acknowledge that the withdrawal of its advertising patronage is the ground and motive of their censure. Nothing could possibly do more towards satisfying the public of the propriety of the course pursued by Mr. STRAKOSCH, than this conduct on the part of the papers aggrieved. It shows conclusively, that their praise or censure is a matter of traffic,—that advertising secures their applause and its refusal their abuse. It is in fact a palpable confession of the most flagrant venality in their management, and must destroy all public confidence in their musical and dramatic criticism. Journals acting thus openly and shamelessly in violation of the first principles of equity and common fairness, have no right to be regarded as "the City Press." They reflect no credit on the profession, but damage and degrade it in the estimation of the public.

RUFUS CHOATE AND THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—We observe sundry speculations in the public journals concerning the appointment of Mr. CHOATE to some responsible position in the new Administration. Whatever may be Mr. BUCHANAN's purpose or wish in the premises, we greatly mistake Mr. CHOATE's character if he could be induced, under any circumstances, to accept any office whatever, at his hands. Such a course on his part would give color to the imputations that were freely made upon *his motives for advocating Mr.* BUCHANAN's election, and would essentially damage his character and position as a public man.

We have never doubted that in sustaining Mr. BUCHANAN and opposing the Republican *organization*, Mr. CHOATE *acted from the sincerest convictions of duty*; or that he was entirely earnest in his forebodings of evil from *such a sectional movement* as the Republican Party seemed to him to indicate. Of his patriotism and devotion to what he deems the highest welfare of the Union, there is no reason to cherish the slightest doubt. We do not believe he would incur the risk of having them brought in question, as they certainly would be, by the acceptance of office under the new Administration.

A LEARNED WORK.—Professor PEIRCE, of Cambridge, who has been delivering a course of lectures before the Smithsonian Institute on "Potential Physics," it is said, has a work on mathematics nearly ready for publication, which is so learnedly written that there is but one man in the world, besides himself, who will be able to read it, and that learned pundit is a Russian. This, of course, will be one of those books without which no gentleman's library will be considered complete.

GENUINE GARROTING.—Since the garrote epidemic broke out, we have heard a good many reports of remarkable cases of that special amusement of the New-York scoundrels; but the most wonderful instance that has yet been made public, occurred last week in Brooklyn. A gentleman by the name of HALL, so the Police chroniclers narrate, was quietly proceeding homeward late in the evening, when he was attacked by a garroter who put his arm around Mr. HALL's neck, and while holding him in that position, robbed him of his pocket-book, watch, and even took the gold studs and sleeve buttons out of his shirt. The garroter then made off, and the plundered gentleman, according to his own account, immediately took a revolver from his pocket, and fired at the robber, but, unfortunately, missed him. Of [illegible] the magnanimity of the person who [illegible] placed in the position of [illegible] have [illegible] of defending himself. The Brooklyn [illegible] certainly, the [illegible] Munchausen and Dick Turpin's of their profession.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Cabinet—[illegible]—Important Bills Proposed by the Post-Office Committee—[illegible] Case of Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Cabinet-making is beginning to be an uncertain business. I learn from reliable authority that the contest for Secretary of State is narrowed to HOWELL COBB and ROBERT J. WALKER. COBB is backed by Senators SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, [illegible] and one or two others, with a [illegible] delegation of Southern Representatives; while WALKER is urged by [illegible], including DOUGLAS, [illegible] WALKER, [illegible] and MASON, and also [illegible] majority of the North-western Democrats in the House and the entire delegations from Mississippi and some other Southern States.

CASS is confident that [illegible] will get it, and [illegible]DELL's deservedly great influence with Mr. BUCHANAN would seem to make this probable. Nevertheless, I should judge that the chances are in favor of WALKER, [illegible] competent successor to Mr. MARCY yet named in connection with the new Administration.

The Submarine Telegraph bill, which had a [illegible] third vote in the House when it was first considered, was to-day referred to the Post-Office Committee, which [illegible]. It is well known that the Company has been firm in the refusal to spend money to carry the scheme—intending to [illegible] themselves, and employing no agents.

The Post-Office Committee have prepared an able report in favor of the establishment of WHITNEY's line [illegible] on the South [illegible] coast. This [illegible] will commend itself to favorable consideration, and should not be brought under [illegible].

A bill has been reported to authorize a contract with the [illegible] Railroad Company, of [illegible] per annum, for the transportation of the mails across the Isthmus, in lieu of the present contract [illegible] to authorize an additional contract for carrying the mails between New-Orleans and San Francisco, [illegible] any other route.

The attempt to-day to refer FITCH's credentials to some other Committee than the Judiciary, was prompted by a knowledge that a majority of that Committee are thoroughly committed against the legality of his election by their recent report in BRIGHT's case. Of course, the Committee can have no excuse for delaying a report, as they have already settled the principle, and have now only to investigate the facts, which are very brief. The whole effort of those opposed to FITCH's claim is to get a decision by the Senate before the Indiana Legislature adjourns, so that that body can have an opportunity to try again.

The correspondence sent to the Senate to-day relative to Governor STEVENS' declaration of martial law in Washington Territory, the arrest of Judges, &c., contains the Governor's defence of his acts, and concludes with an able letter from Secretary MARCY. The letter says that such a step is only excusable in a case where there is imminent danger of the subversion of the civil authority and the destruction of the Government. The suspension of civil authority, except under such revolutionary circumstances, is destructive of civil and political liberty. The facts in the present case did not justify the exercise, and Governor STEVENS' course is consequently emphatically disapproved.

It is to be presumed that if the Executive is sincere in condemnation of so high-handed an act, STEVENS will be removed from the position in which he has been guilty of such an abuse of power. E.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Case No. 41.—*Horatio E. Slater vs. Charles Emerson.* Judge McCLEAN delivered a decision reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award *venire de novo*.

Case No. 254.—*J. Clark vs. S. C. Clarke et al.* On appeal from the United States Circuit Court of New-Hampshire. On motion of counsel for the appellant the cause was docketed and dismissed, with costs.

Case No. 258.—In the matter of *Ferdinand Clark*, a Bankrupt. On appeal from the Circuit Court of New-Hampshire. On motion of counsel for the appellee, the appeal was docketed and dismissed with costs.

Case No. 57.—*The United States vs. [illegible]*. Argument commenced for appellant and continued for appellee.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

Mr. PEARCE gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the time and manner of electing United States Senators by the Legislatures of the several States.

Additional documents have been received relative to the proclamation of martial law in Washington Territory by Governor STEVENS.

THE INDIANA SENATORIAL CASE.

Mr. RUSK moved the reference of the credentials of Mr. FITCH, the proceedings of the Senate and the protest of the members of the House of Representatives of Indiana relative thereto, to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. TOOMBS desired that these papers might be referred to a Select Committee. The Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary had indicated his preference for that course, and, in addition to that, the Committee had had two or three cases of that character before them this session. The Committee on the Judiciary had a good deal of business before them now, and for one he should not be [illegible] to consider this question in preference to the other business already before them.

Mr. TOUCEY thought that the subject ought to be referred to a select Committee, composed in part of gentlemen of the opposite party.

Mr. RUSK disliked to hear the insinuations which frequently had been made, that the Judiciary Committee was entirely composed of the political friends of the sitting member. That Committee, he believed, would examine any question impartially, with the desire to do no more nor less than equal and exact justice.

Mr. GREEN differed from Mr. RUSK. [illegible] the impression that both sides had [illegible] confidence in the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SEWARD believed that the Committee was as impartial as any other in the body, and that the Republican Party were entirely willing to intrust this question to their hands.

Mr. BUTLER did not object to considering this question from any distrust of his own impartiality, but he thought it would be better to raise a Select Committee, [illegible] all cases of [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] said that if the Select Committee be raised in this particular case, it might be supposed that it was designed to accomplish a special purpose, whereas a reference of the question to the ordinary standing Committee was the usual course, and could not be objected to by either side of the Chamber.

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] now in session and would soon adjourn, not to meet again for two years. It was [illegible] that this question should be disposed of as soon as possible in order that if the sitting member should

[illegible]

Mr. TOOMBS remarked that he had alluded to the course of two gentlemen on the Judiciary Committee, Messrs. GEYER and TOOMBS, who within the past two years had been led from a regard to the Constitution to act with the Democratic Party. He neither made nor intended to make allusion to the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber, but he believed that the two Senators to whom he referred and others who acted with them similarly, were actuated by the highest regard for the Constitution and the Union, and that their course was decided by their desire to maintain both.

Mr. [illegible] had no objection to any eulogium which Mr. TOOMBS might think proper to pronounce upon his associates, if it was not connected with a reflection upon others; nor had he any particular preference relative to the reference of these papers. He only wished an early decision on the question.

After further debate the credentials and protests were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill appropriating $50,000 for a survey of the Ohio River and its principal tributaries was advocated by Messrs. BIGLER, PUGH and CRITTENDEN, and opposed by Messrs. JONES of Tennessee, GREEN and BUTLER.

Pending the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS, ETC.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill establishing the Collection Districts of the United States, modifying and amending the Revenue Laws, &c., and after a struggle of its foes to kill, and its friends to save the measure, it was tabled by 96 against [illegible].

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Senate's Submarine Telegraph bill was taken up.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the matter on the table. Lost.

Mr. [illegible], of Tennessee, moved to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Disagreed to by 85 against 101.

The question was then taken on committing the bill to the Post-Office Committee, and decided in the affirmative by 99 against 87.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into Committee on the Tariff bill.

Mr. BOYCE said, in June, 1858, there will be a surplus revenue of $48,000,000 in spite of the extravagant appropriations of the last few years—hence the necessity of reducing the revenue. He asserted that since [illegible] had been paid to manufacturers, by indirect taxation, a thousand millions of dollars, and earnestly condemned the protective policy. In reply to a question from Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, he said he [illegible] free-trade and direct taxation, and he knew nothing which would contribute more to the prosperity of the country. The substitute which he [illegible] Tariff bill was a step in that direction. [illegible] and we should have Free-trade.

Mr. [illegible] advocated a protective policy, and particularly referred to the articles of wool and salt, showing that the present duties thereon should be maintained. These disturbed, he said, the great [illegible] interests of the country would be disastrously affected.

Mr. [illegible] opposed the pending bill. It reduced the revenue without removing public burdens, and was highly protective. He advocated a reduction of the duties in all the schedules of the Act of 1846.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. KELLY defended the Northern Democracy from the charges that they did not make distinct issues in the Presidential election, and said that the citizens of foreign birth have never proved recreant to the land of their adoption; while the policy of the American Party was calculated to alienate their attachment from the soil.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and KENNETT spiritedly responded. The latter opposed the Tariff bill, particularly in that part reducing the duty on hemp.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, made a speech in defence of the Fishing Bounties. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The bill providing for the protection of the wives and children of drunkards was reported upon favorably.

The annual report of the State Medical Society was presented.

Mr. SPENCER presented the reply of the Commissioners appointed to lay out the Connecticut boundary line, showing the total expense to be $4,468 22.

Mr. [illegible] gave notice of a bill, making banking capital and the real estate of individual bankers, liable to taxation to the same extent as that of incorporated banks, and not otherwise.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill authorizing all judicial officers, while acting in the capacity of such, to preserve order and punish contempt.

A bill was introduced providing that the amount of [illegible] shall be appropriated annually for the State Agricultural Society, whether such sum remains in the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund or not.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill giving the Judges discretionary power in sentencing prisoners over 21 years of age to the Penitentiary or State Prison.

Senators [illegible] and KELLY were in their seats.

The bills relative to the storage of gunpowder in New-York, and for the relief of the Consumption Hospital were debated and progress reported.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

General order day.

The Brooklyn Water bill was ordered to a third reading.

Several bills of no material interest were considered in Committee of the Whole.

The bill authorizing the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of three State Tax Commissioners, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

The bill to reorganize the Warden's Office in the Port of New-York was then debated.

Mr. FOOT presented a remonstrance against the bill from merchants and shipowners of New-York, and moved that the Committee rise and report progress on the bill.

Motion carried.

No other business of interest was done.

Fate of the Supply Bill of 1856.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

There is now no doubt but that Governor KING has vetoed the Supply bill of 1856. His message announcing the fact will probably be sent in to-morrow. It is probable that the Assembly may put the bill through over the Governor's veto, but it is not likely [illegible] a two-thirds vote in the Senate.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIP HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, ETC.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The ship *Hezekiah Williams*, with a valuable cargo, from Liverpool, England, for Philadelphia, went ashore on Saturday night at Port Joli. She bilged, and her masts are gone. The crew were saved.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Arrived, the bark *Oceanus*, from Surinam; also the bark *D. Godfrey*, from Galveston. The *Godfrey* was ashore on Ram Head, but was got off this morning by the aid of a steam-tug.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The ship *J. H. Whiting*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, was spoken yesterday off St. Helena, dismasted, and leaking badly. The steamer Dudley was sent to her assistance.

News from Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

By the arrival of the bark *Blue Wing*, we have Rio Janeiro dates to the [illegible] of December. The stock of coffee then on hand was [illegible] bags, and it was impossible to force sales at any reasonable reduction. Moderate sales of Coffee were making at previous quo[illegible] without any actual advance in rates. The bark *Augusta* sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 11th for Philadelphia, and the brigantine *Forest* for New-York, on the same day. The bark *Virginia* also sailed for New-York on the 23d.

News from the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 9.

Additional advices from the Plains have been received. The mail reached Independence on the 30th ult., after a detention of eight days, owing to terrible storms and intensely cold weather. The coaches had to be left on the road and the mail brought a considerable distance on mule-back. The passengers and men suffered greatly, and the outward train was compelled to return. A large party of Kiowas had gone to attack Bent's Fort, and troops had been sent to protect it. The party sent in search of Indian Agent Dodge had returned without tidings. The Indians report him killed.

Navigation at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The steamers *Whitney*, from Boston, and *Georgia*, from Norfolk, arrived to-day. The *Georgia* reports all the vessels in the lower bay in a safe condition. The ship *Samuel Russell* has been got off and towed into Hampton Roads. Our harbor is now fully opened, and five steamers went out to-day, including two for New-York, one for Boston. The Norfolk boats will resume their trips to-morrow. We have received no mail from the East to-day, the Susquehanna being impassable.

Mysterious Disappearance of an Editor.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Mr. REYNOLDS, editor of the *Democrat*, left this city on Saturday last for New-York on business, and designed returning on Monday morning. He left SAYRE's Hotel, in Beekman-street, early on that morning, but has not since been heard of. Any information of him will be most thankfully received by his family here, and by the proprietors of the *Democrat*.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 9.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 3d of February, and the City of Mexico to Jan. 29. The Potosi insurgents had been beaten and dispersed. Strong fears are felt in Lower California of another Fillibuster invasion from San Francisco.

Four Cotton Presses Burnt in Mobile.

MOBILE, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Shippers', Planters', Hunt's and Montgomery Cotton Presses were burned yesterday, and from 10,000 to 15,000 bales of cotton consumed. Loss about $700,000.

Collision on the Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 9.

A collision occurred on the Pacific Railroad on Saturday night. One passenger car was demolished and a German boy killed. Several of the passengers were more or less injured.

Supposed Case of Poisoning.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

HOSEA J. GARDNER, Postmaster at Hingham, died last week, under circumstances that led to the belief that he was poisoned. The matter is being investigated.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

Case No. 59. *The United States vs. The City Bank of Columbia*.—Argued by Attorney-General CUSHING for plaintiffs, and by Mr. STANBERRY for defendants.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

No mail has been received to-day south of Washington.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LARGE FIRE IN MERCER-STREET.

Destruction of a Cabinet Manufactory—Other Buildings Damaged.

TWO PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the large five-story brick building on the north-west corner of Bleecker and Mercer streets, occupied by B. BOSCH as a cabinet manufactory and dwelling. The fire, which is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, originated in the basement at the north end of the building, and before the flames could be extinguished the entire edifice and most of the contents were destroyed.

The fourth and fifth stories were occupied as a dwelling by Mr. BOSCH and family—ten in all. When the existence of the fire became known, all left the building but Mr. and Mrs. BOSCH; who, supposing the fire to be above them, proceeded to the fifth story, each with a pail of water. They never returned. They were overcome and suffocated by the dense smoke which suddenly bursting up from below prevented their escape. Their bodies have not yet been found.

When the police reached the spot Mr. BOSCH was seen to thrust his head from a window in the fifth story, and exclaim "I am suffocating." He was not seen afterwards.

Officer JOHN TISDALE, of the Fifteenth Ward, on hearing Mr. BOSCH cry for aid, attempted to rescue him. He rushed into the burning building, and succeeded in reaching the third floor, but could go no further. The flames and smoke drove him back. He made another brave effort, but could again get no further than the third story, where he himself would have suffocated, had not his companions hastened to his aid.

Sergeant CONNOLLY, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, had one of his legs fractured. He was attempting to carry from the building a large marble slab, when he was thrown down by the falling of a wall, with the slab upon him. He was unable to rise, and so lay in the painful position for some time. Several persons, firemen and others, passed over him in their hurry to escape from the building, which threatened every moment to tumble.

The cabinet manufactory was one of the largest in the City, and contained more than $50,000 worth of furniture. It employed about forty hands, about one-half of whom, who owned their own tools, lost each $100 by their destruction.

The stock in the manufactory was insured for $25,000.

Three boxes, containing Mr. BOSCH's private papers, policies of insurance, were saved by the police, and taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house.

The boarding-house of Mrs. MURRAY, adjoining, was flooded with water, it being found necessary to break a hole in the side wall, through which to conduct the hose. The loss in furniture is estimated at $500; insured for $2,000. The damage done the building is estimated, also, at $500; fully insured in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

The livery-stable of T. H. DILKES was crushed in by the falling of the rear wall of the cabinet-manufactory. The horses were taken out in safety. The loss, however, is estimated at $2,000.

The Society for the Relief of Poor Widows With Small Children

Has now under its care nearly 500 widows, and over 1,300 children under 10 years of age. Each of these is visited monthly at her own dwelling, and supplied with fuel, shoes, clothing, and provisions, to the amount of $2 per month. The funds of the Society are derived from interest on invested legacies, and annual subscriptions and donations. The resources never wholly suffice to meet the demands of the season, and this Winter they are already entirely exhausted. It is the aim of the Society to administer its charity only to the worthy, industrious, and unavoidably helpless; it is, alas! often shared by those whose previous lives, under a husband's protection, were passed in ease and competence. To no tales of imaginary woe, and sentiment, but to the actual suffering of cold and hunger, sickness and sleepless anxieties, do we ask attention. From parents who sit at a well-spread board, and gather their little ones around the blazing hearth whose flame never goes out,—from mothers, who tremble at the midnight blast, and thank God all whom they love feel it not,—from those who, in easy affluence, need take no thought for the morrow,—from each, from all, we ask a thank-offering to the Giver of all good, which, expended upon the widow and the fatherless, will be received by Him according to the promise. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of them, ye have done it unto Me."

Donations or subscriptions will be received by the undersigned: Mrs. L. [illegible], First Directress, No. 73 West Fourteenth-street; Mrs. W. P. GRIFFIN, Third Directress, East Seventeenth-street, corner of Second-avenue; Mrs. BACON, No. 175 Monroe-street; Mrs. VANDEN HEUVEL, No. 257 East Tenth-street; Miss THOMPSON, No. 3 Washington-square; Miss BETTS, No. 75 St. Marks-place; Miss COLLINS, No. 97 West Eleventh-street; Mrs. MAYER, No. 200 West Fourteenth-street; Mrs. COOK, No. 68 East Fifteenth-street; Miss DUER, No. 55 East Twenty-eighth-street; Mrs. HANEY, No. 141 West Twenty-third-street; Mrs. R. J. BROWN, No. 209 Fourth-street; Mrs. E. H. KIMBALL, Treasurer, Lexington-avenue.

To Relieve Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"Mr. Speaker!" shrieked out JOHN RANDOLPH in his shrillest tones, one day, "I have found the philosopher's stone. It is comprised in four short words—PAY AS YOU GO!"

I send you another discovery of something almost equal to the philosopher's stone of JOHN RANDOLPH's. It is, that the passengers passing down in the Broadway or other omnibuses shall pay as they go in. Then, if there be any delay in making change, it occurs up town, where the delay is of little account. Instead of, as now, down town, where the frequent stoppages to take pay constantly happening, form one of the great causes of the frequent jams there. The pause of one omnibus, even for only a few seconds, often checks a whole line for a block or more. By paying up town, the passenger, on reaching below St. Paul's Church, has only to pull the strap and "mizzle," leaving the driver the undisturbed care of his horses in the throng. Passengers proceeding up town should pay, as now, when they get out—thus all the payments will be made where there is plenty of room, viz.:

UP TOWN.

What's in it?

Mr. ROBERT MATHEWS, a lithographer in Fulton-street, called at the office of the Chief of Police last night, and handed to Sergeant OWENS, the officer in command, a small, square piece of letter paper, smutted and creased, as though carried some time in the vest pocket. Upon one side of it was written in a large bold hand:

"John M. Smiter,
Wm. L. Butkins,
alias Wm. Pike,
and
Joseph M. Hathorn,
are the murderers
of H. Burdell."

and upon the other side:

"The writer of this
is one of the
murderers."

Mr. MATHEWS says the paper was given to him by a man a few days since. What does it mean?

QUERY.—What is the omnibus fare up Broadway? Six cents or seven?

A Caution to Housekeepers.

The other morning about 7 o'clock, a thief entered the front basement of the house of Dr. J. G. HEWETT, No. 123 Greene-street, before the family had come down, and carried off a part of the silver from the breakfast-table, consisting of forks and spoons, both large and small marked A. M. H., to the value of $50. The door had been left unlocked not more than five minutes by a servant who stepped out to return immediately, and in that time the thief effected his entrance and made his escape with his plunder. He was probably alarmed by a servant, who was passing to and fro in the entry during the time of the absence of the other, and thus deterred from taking more than he did.

Arrest of Pickpockets.

Two knucks, one named WILLIAM TRIBEL and the other JOHN MCCORMICK, were arrested yesterday morning, at the fire in Mercer-street. One of them, TRIBEL, attempted to "rowse" Sergeant MURPHY, of the Chief's office, of a wallet containing $30, but he got nabbed and put in the lock-up for his pains—and so did MCCORMICK. The "fly-copps" are about, gentlemen knucks.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DISPOSING OF PROPERTY THAT DIDN'T BELONG TO HIM.

James Johnson of No. 74 Prince-street, or No. 351 Elizabeth-street, appeared at the Lower Police Court yesterday, and made an affidavit that one Levi B. Hoagland had, by means of false pretences, defrauded him out of the sum of $60. Hoagland, he said, came to him on or about the 10th of August, 1856, and solicited him to buy a gold watch and chain, which he had with him, for the sum of $60, alleging as a reason for offering to sell, that he was just then hard up, and wanted to raise funds. Believing this statement true, he purchased the watch and chain for the sum named, "paying the cash down." He thought the bargain a good one, but was not long after convinced that in so thinking he was in great error. A policeman from Brooklyn called upon him and took away the watch and chain, saying that the same had been, with other property, stolen from Brooklyn, and that Hoagland was in custody in Brooklyn for the theft.

The complaint was filed to make use of when the Brooklyn authorities will have acted upon Hoagland's case.

AN ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY—ONE PERSON ARRESTED.

A boy named Patrick Conway was brought for examination on charge of attempt at burglary.

Henry Mankin, the prosecutor, stated that he resided in the building No. 9 Pell-street, and kept a grocery there; that about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning he was aroused from his sleep by hearing a noise, proceeding apparently from the sidewalk beneath the room where he slept,—the second story; that on looking out the window he discovered the prisoner and two other young men; two of them were standing upon the coal box, trying to force open the shutters of one of the windows by means of an iron wedge or bar, while the other stood upon the walk about twelve feet distant, apparently on the watch. On hearing the window raised and seeing the prosecutor, the burglars below ran hastily away, leaving their bar behind, sticking between the shutters. At this moment Officer Gerraghty, of the Sixth Ward, came along, and on being told the circumstances pursued the runaways, and very soon returned with one of them, (the prisoner,) whom he took to the Station-house.

Officer Gerraghty testified to his pursuit of the three young men, and the capture of the prisoner.

Conway, in reply to the usual questions, said he was 17 years of age, born in New-York, and resided at No. 16 Doyer street. When asked his occupation, he said, "I used to work in an umbrella factory," and added, "I am not guilty of this charge."

Justice CONNOLLY committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A COOL PROCEEDING.

Patrick Cosdan, a middle-aged laboring man, was next arraigned on a charge of stealing from John O'Brien, keeper of an eating-house in West-street, a pocket-book containing $29.

From the statements for the prosecution it appears that, on Tuesday afternoon, Cosdan entered the eating-house in question, and taking advantage of what he deemed to be a favorable opportunity, reached behind the counter, seized and conveyed the stolen wallet to his pocket; but Mr. Cosdan was not cautious enough. He was detected in the theft, and detained until the arrival of Officer O'Reilly, who conveyed him to the Tombs.

Cosdan defended himself loudly, but not successfully, for the Justice locked him up to answer.

BREAKING UP AND LOCKING UP.

Armed with authority so to do, officers Egan, Donahoe and Farley, of the First District Police Court, proceeded, on Monday night, to the house No. 59 Cherry-street, and, in police phraseology, "broke it up"—that is, they entered the premises without knocking and arrested all its inmates, viz.: Frederick Evans and his wife, and five "lady boarders," all of whom they conveyed to and detained in the lock-up for the night.

Yesterday forenoon the prisoners were brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them all to prison in default of bail. Later in the day the required bail was furnished by some good and substantial citizen, and the incarcerated were, thereupon, set at liberty.

The complaint upon which the warrant of arrest for the parties was issued, was made by Frederick Evans, a namesake of the principal accused.

SHE ACKNOWLEDGED THE DEED.

Mary Dusenberry, a young woman 18 years of age, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, for stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $60, from Hannah McGrory, of No. 37½ Baxter-street. Hannah swore that she had probable cause to suspect and did suspect that the said property was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by Mary, from the fact that Mary gave her the ticket for the watch and chain, and admitted having pawned the property in the pawn office of Mr. Costello, in Pearl-street.

The prisoner, who was arrested under the name of Catharine Rooney, which it seems she sometimes goes by, was called up and questioned by the magistrate, who informed her that she could answer or not the questions put to her:

Magistrate—What is your name?
Prisoner—Mary Dusenberry, Sir.
Magistrate—How old are you?
Prisoner—Eighteen.
Magistrate—Where did you live?
Prisoner—At No. 37 Baxter-street.
Magistrate—Where were you born?
Prisoner—In New-York.
Magistrate—What have you to say, if anything, in reference to the charge here preferred against you—are you guilty?
Prisoner—Why, certainly I am; I told her so.

She was committed for trial.

Marine Affairs.

Bark *Virginia*, HARVEY, Bermuda 15th Dec., merchandise, tallow, &c., WM. M. SMITH, after a succession of gales, was blown back across the Gulf Stream three times; Jan. 3 was in 25 fathoms water, off Barnegat, and took another terrific gale on the 4th, and having lost sails, and being short of provisions, bore away for Bermuda, and left again Jan. 30.

The steamboat *Three Belle*, while engaged in towing a vessel last evening in the East River, was cut badly by the ice, and was towed to Brooklyn by the steamtugs *Comet* and *L. Schultz*, to repair damages.

Stratford lightship lies fast in the ice some five miles off Wading River, L. I. A small sloop is frozen in about two miles from the same spot.

Academy of Music.

To-night VERDI's best opera, "Ernani," will be played for the first and only time this season. On Friday the season under Mr. STRAKOSCH closes.

Personal.

The *prima donna* of the new Academy of Music in Philadelphia is Mme. GAZZANIGA, Marchesa DI MALASPINA, whose arrival from Italy is expected daily. Signor AMODIO is not to be confounded with the artist of the same name formerly here in the troupe of, the troupe, and it is said that Mme. D'ANGRI will appear for a certain number of nights.

A Southern editor, who should have been sharper, was fleeced by two scoundrels in Philadelphia a day or two ago. The party got together in a room at a [illegible] hotel, and played cards till the gentleman of the quill was done out of $500. He had the fellows committed.

Through the liberality of several friends of science, Prof. HITCHCOCK has succeeded in purchasing of ROSWELL FIELD, Esq., of Turner's Falls, Mass., for $600, his collection of fossil foot-prints, and it has been added to the Cabinet of Amherst College. Some of the pieces are very heavy, weighing almost a ton. The whole made five cart-loads for a two-horse team.

A. T. STEWART, SPOFFORD & TILESTON, and one or two others, of this City, have donated $500 each to the Dudley Observatory. The Trustees also acknowledge the receipt of $500 from "a friend of the Institution in New-York," who proposes a similar donation another year.

Hon. GEORGE MOREY, in consequence of serious indisposition, has resigned the office of President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, which he has held since the decease of the late President.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 122 Water-st., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: It affords me pleasure to say that the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE I purchased of you a few months since, preserved in good condition all my books, papers, watches, diamonds and jewelry at the fire No. 44 Maiden-lane, on Monday night, the 2d inst. You will please place my books and papers in another safe of the same kind, which I will send for as soon as I locate. Very respectfully,

New-York, Feb. 5, 1857. GEO. RAPHAEL.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He who buys a Sewing Machine now will have a great advantage over him who purchases after the hurry for work comes on. The fact that Singer's Machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoe-fitting and general work, is well understood. I. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette* is just published, and is full of information about Sewing Machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

To Rectifiers.—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, apple and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $135.

MANHATTAN OIL CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pure Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL is warranted pure, and made from Fresh Livers—it is no quack medicine, but is recommended as the most reliable cure for CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

A Cure for Dyspepsia.—The Oxygenated Bitters are highly recommended by persons whose names give the most satisfactory evidence of astonishing cures by using this medicine. It will certainly *relieve* the worst cases.

Associate Alumni of the New-York Free Academy.—NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Associate Alumni of the New-York Free Academy will be held at that Institution, Room No. 6, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Executive Committee.

RODNEY G. KIMBALL, President.
CHARLES H. PRATT, Secretary.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON will deliver his address on the *Union*, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets to non-members 50 cents, members 25 cents, to be had at the rooms of the Association, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., or at the door on the evening of the lecture, and at the principal bookstores.

LYMAN ABBOTT, Ch'n Com. on Lec. and Meetings.

Mercantile Library Association.—Hon. THOS. H. BENTON will deliver his address on the *Union* in Dr. Chapin's church, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets to non-members 50 cents, members 25 cents, can be had at the library, down-town office, No. 16 Nassau-st., and non-members tickets only at the door on the evening of the lecture.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

Dr. Alban Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotripsy, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Rev. Mr. Corbit, Pastor of the Methodist Church, in Cherry-st., will preach THIS EVENING, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, near the Bowery. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

FRANK FORESTER'S SPORTING SCENES AND CHARACTERS.

The public are hereby notified by the author that this publication is a fraud on the community.

It consists of four old works published many years ago under separate titles, and does not contain one word which the reading world does not know by heart.

It is published without my authority, and I disclaim all connection with it or its publisher.

I consider this to be an attempt to palm some casual stories—originally written for sporting newspapers, and republished in book form as elaborate sporting works for *practical purposes*, and therefore I take this occasion to guard the public against being defrauded by a false application of my name. HENRY WM. HERBERT.

The Cedars, near Newark, N. J.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for February, contains: George Stephenson, the Father of Railways—his Character, with portrait; Value of Phrenology to Business Men; Inhabitants of Southwestern Africa (Illustrated;) Power of Body over Mind; Phrenology and the Lovers; Arctic Life, (Illustrated); Napoleon and Phrenology; Habits; The "Angel Gabriel;" Chinese Sugar Cane, (Illustrated with Plant and Mill;) A List of Garden and Flower Seeds. Price 10 cents, or $1 a year. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, FOR FEBRUARY, contains: Nature of Crises; Thoughts in Spare Minutes; Bringing up Children; Antiscorbutis. FIRESIDE READING—Russel Smilie's Children; Laws of Health; Chronic Erysipelas; Premature Death—Causes; Exercises for School-Girls; Rules to Walk; Kinesipathy; Concealed Weapons. THE MONTH—Scarlet Fever; Diet in Relation to Longevity, by Dr. Trall; Fat Food; Home Treatment; The Web of Life, &c. Price 10 cents, or $1 a year. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

READY NEXT THURSDAY MORNING,
With extra editions at noon and evening,
Till the report of the Inquest on the BOND-ST. MURDER is concluded. REAL PORTRAITS OF THE PRISONERS.

All newsmen have it. Order copies early.
T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York, Agents. Subscription $2 per annum; $1 for 6 months. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, *National Police Gazette*, New-York City.

HOLBROOK'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY; OR, THREESCORE YEARS.

This highly interesting and entertaining volume is just issued, by JAMES FRENCH & CO., Boston, where it met with great success. It is mentioned in very complimentary terms by the press, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to both old and young. For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents. Price, $1 25. The trade supplied on application to G. H. HOLBROOK, No. 11 Stone-st., New-York.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

Out to-day at 2 o'clock. All the News on the BOND STREET MURDER till 12 o'clock. EIGHTEEN FINE ENGRAVINGS! PORTRAITS FROM LIFE! THE RESULT COMING! Extra Editions twice a day, noon and night.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!

Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.

EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
READY TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,
WITH 18 FINE PICTURES
ON
THE BOND-STREET MURDER!
All Newsmen have it. ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

YOUNG MEN WITHOUT WHISKERS—I inform you, if you want whiskers or moustaches to grow in six weeks, without staining or injuring the skin, you must use my ONGUENT. It acts like magic on the beard or hair, forcing it to grow strong and luxuriant. $1 per bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 299½ Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BURDELL TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED

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AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
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ANOTHER
GREAT PAPER!
A complete history, with accurate
PICTURES OF THE BOND-ST. TRAGEDY.
Will be found in No. 63 of
FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED PAPER—SIX CENTS.
Ready THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, Feb. 11, 1857.

Among the Engravings will be found authentic Portraits of
DR. BURDELL,
MRS. CUNNINGHAM,
MR. J. J. ECKEL,
MISS M. A. CUNNINGHAM,
MISS HELEN CUNNINGHAM,
MR. SNODGRASS.

And pictures of the following subjects, taken expressly for this paper, by our artists:
The room in which Dr. Burdell was murdered, showing the exact state in which it was found when the murder was discovered.
The Doctor's bed-room, with the body laid out.
View of the house.
Portrait of the Doctor when laid in the coffin, showing the stabs and wounds on the face.
Attic Room where the fire was made and clothes found.
Mrs. Cunningham's Dagger.
Anatomical Drawing of the Doctor's Heart, showing the Wounds.
Sleeve of shirt with Blood.
Eckel's Bedroom.
Hall, showing Doors to Eckel's and Mrs. Cunningham's Bedrooms.
Policemen Guarding Mrs. Cunningham's Bedroom, while she and her Daughter are detained there.
Also, the full particulars of this Horrible Tragedy up to last night.

The highly exciting and beautiful Tale of
THE NIGHT SHRIEK!
A Tale of New-Orleans, founded on fact.

NOTE TO TALE.—About twenty-five years ago one of the wealthiest families of New-Orleans were so seriously annoyed by an appalling night shriek, reverberating through the house, that they removed, renting their splendid residence to the Sisters of Charity for a school. Still the fearful shriek followed them, until the missing will of the late head of the family was discovered, when it ceased.

By MRS. J. D. BALDWIN. Will also appear in this number.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the demand on our time and pages, we are compelled to postpone the issuing of the large and beautiful picture of the

BATTLE OF STONY POINT

until next week, when it will be positively published. This beautiful print has been designed especially for this paper, and will be well worth a whole year's subscription. Order at once if you wish to receive extra copies, as the paper is not reprinted. Remember No. 63, the Great Tragedy number, and No. 64, the Great Picture, and other engravings connected with the murder and leading topics of the day.

LOOK OUT for LESLIE'S PAPER.
LOOK OUT for LESLIE'S PAPER.
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THIS MORNING.
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THIS MORNING.
THIS MORNING.

Published expressly to give the public a complete view of the BURDELL TRAGEDY at a glance. SIX CENTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DEATH, OR LOST AND WON.
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DEATH!
OR,
LOST AND WON.
BY MATTHEW MAIER, ESQ.

A NEW, EXCITING, AND INTERESTING STORY IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

The proprietor of the LEDGER OF ROMANCE is constantly hearing the remark that to please the popular taste it is necessary to present the public with literature of an immoral tendency; his opinion is decidedly opposed to this sweeping libel on the intellectual culture of the United States; he believes it is possible to write Novels, Tales and Romances abounding with the most thrilling excitement, without overstepping the boundaries of decency or morality. He is also of opinion that there is plenty of young and rising talent in the country, with American feeling and American taste capable of writing first-class tales; men who, although their names are not paraded before the public, are nevertheless destined to furnish their fellow-countrymen with original and interesting tales, far preferable to French translations and [illegible] periodical literature with which we are at present deluged.

Acting on this opinion the proprietor of the LEDGER OF ROMANCE returns his thanks to the public for the immense demand of "THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE" that is now appearing in the LEDGER OF ROMANCE. This success has induced the proprietor to use every exertion to obtain another tale of intense interest which, he is happy to say, he has been enabled to accomplish.

MATTHEW MAIER, ESQ.

The popular novelist and author of that wonderfully interesting Tale of the "Wall-street Schemer," has been for some time engaged in writing a story entitled "DEATH! OR LOST AND WON," which for novelty and intensity has never been surpassed. A charming vein of fine feeling runs through the story, mingled with life-like scenes of deep and tragic occurrences, in which morality, like a thread of gold, binds and ornaments the development of the plot.

The commencement of this new Tale will appear in No. 22 of

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

Of all the subjects that have been presented to the public this will far outstrip all others in the concentrated intensity of its situations and the wonderful life-plot that is strewed throughout this charming and wonderful production.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
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NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PERSONAL.

BOUNTY LANDS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW GOODS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

BOARDING.

MATRIMONIAL.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

VALENTINES.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOUSES TO LET.

FARMS FOR SALE.

INSTRUCTION.

BALLS.

DANCING.

MILITARY.

LECTURES.

LOST AND FOUND.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Canal, Walker, Centre, Bond, Amity and Great Jones Sts. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] THURSDAY [illegible] at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property [illegible]

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the office of the auctioneer. STEPHEN H. THAYER, Auctioneer, No. 128 Nassau-st.

[illegible]

1 Lot on BROADWAY, running through to Courtlandt-alley [illegible]

3 Lots on CANAL-ST., between Broadway and Centre [illegible]

2 Lots on WALKER-ST., between Broadway and Centre [illegible]

1 Lot on CENTRE-ST., between White & Walker sts.

1 Lot on AMITY-ST. [illegible]

[illegible] BOND-ST. Also, one lot on GREAT JONES-ST., rear of above. [illegible] at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, [illegible] at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture contained in the residence No. 148 West 23d-st. [illegible]

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 112 Nassau-st. [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FIFTH AND FORTY-SIXTH STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange [illegible] No. 33 Wall-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS.—THIS MORNING, (Wednesday,) Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom [illegible] rosewood suites of furniture in [illegible] tables of every variety; mahogany chairs and sofas [illegible] also one superior [illegible] piano-forte, with carved legs; oil-paintings, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA WIDE LOT IN FULTON-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, inst., at 12 o'clock, the lot No. 217 Fulton-st. [illegible] with the privilege of paying [illegible] Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 33 Wall-st.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—Sale of second-hand and new furniture, THIS MORNING (Wednesday,) at salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of first class custom-made cabinet furniture, consisting of solid carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor suites of the latest styles, secretary and library bookcases, sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, arm, rocking and side chairs, &c.; all of which will be sold without reserve.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—At the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, to close an estate. The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 19 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery; will rent for about $600 per annum; [illegible] For maps, &c., and for permission to see the premises, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—SALE OF SECOND-hand and new furniture, TO-MORROW MORNING, (Wednesday,) at the salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of first-class, custom-made cabinet furniture, consisting of solid carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor suites of the latest styles, secretary and library book-cases, sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, arm, rocking and side chairs, &c., &c., all of which will be sold without reserve.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. B. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 300 packages and lots assorted hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, the entire stock of a retail dealer, comprising an excellent assortment of builders' and other hardware, fine trays, Britannia and plated ware, &c. &c. Also, damaged 150 doz. ball braces, 1,500 skimmers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FREE AUCTION SALE THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by TUNIS MORRELL, at No. 29 Nassau-st., 30 oil-paintings, gilt frames; rosewood melodeon, [illegible] pier mirror, French plate; rosewood [illegible] plain furniture, gold jewelry in large variety, Havana cigars, oval glasses, 12 hand tables, [illegible] safes, &c. N. B.—An object to attend, as sales must and will be effected.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, Sun, Atlantic, Orient, [illegible] and Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip, [illegible] and Continental Bank, and North River Insurance Stock.

DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell, on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two houses and lots No. 276 9th-st. [illegible] and Avenue A [illegible] For particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE. [illegible] the Comptroller of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, by E. H. Ludlow, auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following real estate, viz.: [illegible]

9th. Five lots on the north side of 52d-st., commencing 90 feet west of Lexington-av.

10th. Thirty-two lots, being the southerly half of the block between 74th and 75th sts. and the 3d and 4th avs.

10th. Thirty-six lots, being the southerly part of the block between 80th and 81st sts. and 3d and 4th avs.

11th. Twelve lots on 116th and 117th sts., between the 3d and 4th avs.

12th. A piece of rear ground on the block bounded by Cherry-st., Oak-st. and the Bowery (as extended,) now used as part of the yard of IVth District Police Station House.

Full covenant warranty deeds will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of $5 per lot, to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money (seventy-five per cent.,) may remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, JR., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, JR., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Coun'lmen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Comptroller's Office, Jan. 20, 1857.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—TO PAY ADVANCES.—BY FRED. A. COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising suites of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, sofas, sofa-bedsteads, bureaus, mahogany and other chairs, bedsteads, washstands, marble-top centre and sofa tables, hat stands, pier and oval glasses, rocking and Voltaire chairs, clocks; carpets, china and glass ware, silver-plated ware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, the complete fixtures of a steam table.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 11th of February inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the store No. 276 Fulton-st., (nearly opposite Tillary-st.,) in the city of Brooklyn, all the stock in trade, consisting of a large and varied assortment of dry goods, together with the fixtures, &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1876, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d of February.
JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continue to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Offices corner 3d-av. and 8th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co. have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 10th day of February, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on all stock registered at that office; and on the 2d day of February, at the office of the Company, in Indianapolis, on all other stock. By order.
W. C. ROCKWOOD, Treasurer.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., Corner Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 5 per cent., on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 20th day of February instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 20th instant, both inclusive.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1857, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 10th February.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
R. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 3½ per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their Banking-House on and after Feb. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on the 11th inst. at their office. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to that date.
SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
E. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
E. E. PERRIN, Cashier.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS—REMOVAL.—T. S. BERRY HAS removed from No. 441 to 458 Broadway, to the marble building corner of Grand-st., where he offers Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Harris Bros.', and other Pianos, at great bargains. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

AN EXCELLENT CHICKERING PIANO—BUT LITTLE USED—$175; Hewes' 165; one at $150; one at $200. Fine melodeons, with piano action and sounding board, a superior article. Pianos and melodeons to let at Marble Building. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328 and 330 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Prices moderate. J. E. FELTON.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. HAVE removed to [illegible] Wall-st., where they issue Circular Notes [illegible] in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE. SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canada.

REFERENCES.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at [illegible] Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—On the 21st instant, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution: [illegible]

20 per cent. on the 20th February next.
20 per cent. on the 15th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent. on the 10th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and each subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 15th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the first and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is the eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 15th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR $262,000 BONDS OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO—Having 20 years to run. Interest at [illegible] per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. Above Bonds having been duly ordered by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo to be appropriated for the building of market-house, will be ready for delivery on the 20th day of February, and sealed proposals are invited for the whole or any portion of the same, to be handed in to MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on or before 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 12th day of February. The Bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 22 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1, 1857.

FINANCIAL NOTICE!!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to negotiate stocks, notes, bonds and mortgages, and real estate. Also, to loan on satisfactory securities any amount of money, from $50 up to $50,000. All business promptly attended to in a strictly confidential manner.
JAMES T. LEETE & CO., No. 289 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., Rooms 9 and 14.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. [illegible] Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1857.—The annual election for [illegible] Directors and three Inspectors for the next election of this Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The poll will be held open between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (due [illegible]) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. 229 Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next.
SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.
ATWOOD & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 12 Cedar-st., N. Y.

SAMUEL BOWNE, NO. 54 WALL-STREET, [illegible] make advances on, and purchase [illegible] paper. Wholesale drug notes preferred.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 6 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Motley,
Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $[illegible], with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Brainerd,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. E. Eno,	Don A. Cushman,
R. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jas. W. Corlies,	Alfred White,
Elis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. E. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. L. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry R. Leverich,
Jas. Lawrence,	Thomas Small,	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suarez,	J. B. Broome,	

JAMES E. AMES, JR., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—THE SUBscriber wishing to retire from business will sell his Chelsea Iron Railing, Grate and Fender Factory, which has been in successful operation for the past 20 years. It has all the facilities arising from a good engine, such as blowing, screwing, punching, turning and drilling. Any one wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity would do well to call soon and examine for themselves. No. 225 West 16th-st., near 9th-av. RICHARD MOORE.

$500 TO $1,000 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a new invention for the purpose of manufacture and sale of an article universally required, and sales to an unlimited extent may be made throughout the United States. Apply to No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 18. N. DAVIS & CO.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG store corner of Broadway and 4th-st., is offered for sale to close the estate of C. ADAMSON. The store is enjoying a valuable patronage, which makes the opportunity a very desirable one for a good apothecary. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.

BEDDING BUSINESS FOR SALE AND BUILDING TO LET, NO. 112 CHATHAM-ST.—A general bedding business, established seven years. A good opportunity for a person having money. Inquire on the premises.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD stand for a German. Inquire at the store, corner of Carmine and Varick sts.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—DR. G. R. SIGESMOND RESPECTFULLY INVITES THE PUBLIC TO CALL—NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. G. R. SIGESMOND, Dentist, of No. 731 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine his mode of inserting artificial teeth without the use of metal plate or clasps, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal unavoidably causes.

DECKER'S MECHANICAL COMBINATION CUSHIONS.—Warranted superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being lower, yet entirely safe. Billiard Tables of all sizes, slate or marble tops; trimmings of every description at the old prices. Manufactory No. 10 Ann-st. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

This simple and efficacious remedy acts so instantly upon the nerve of the tooth that immediate relief is given. It will not unpleasantly affect the mouth, like kreosote, injure the teeth or destroy the enamel of the tooth; the numerous cures it has accomplished are well attested, and it has only to become generally known to be as highly appreciated by the public as it has long been by dentists. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

[illegible]

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 160 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; H. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Hon'ble Patent Office of England, the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each. [illegible]

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

HEALTH RESTORED IN ALL CASES.—DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. CAUTION.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary disease. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 150 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 58 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des États Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—OLD DOCtor WATKINSON challenges the world to produce a medicine that has cured more cases of Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., than his celebrated Pulmonic; it never fails if used according to directions, for bronchial affections of the throat, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, loss of appetite, &c. [illegible] Dépôt No. 448 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle. Druggists and country merchants supplied on favorable terms.

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH CURED IN from one to two hours without pain, on scientific principles, and no pay required till the patient is cured. Dr. JONES is the only man on the globe who can cure stammering, &c. Afflicted, delay not, for he will remain but a short time. Office Rooms, No. 571 Broadway.

CONSULT DR. CURTISS (FROM EUROPE) in all diseases of a private nature, if you want speedy and reliable treatment. Do not commit yourself to the care of the inexperienced and the quack. The strictest privacy and confidence observed. Office No. 28 Howard-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WHITE & KNAPP, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, I. W. Knapp retiring from said firm. Either of said partners will act and use the name of said firm in settlement and liquidation of debts.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1857.
EDWARD D. WHITE.
IVERSON W. KNAPP.

N. B.—All persons having claims against said firm will present them, and all persons indebted to same are requested to make prompt settlement.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of MANN, STEARNS & BEALE, for the purpose of transacting the general Stationery and Blank Book Manufacturing Business, Printing and Lithography, at No. 141 Fulton-st.
GEO. W. MANN, (Late of the firm of Mann, Spear & Co.)
JOEL W. STEARNS, (Late with John C. Beale.)
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1857. WILLIAM F. BEALE.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. THOMAS S. CHRISTY as a partner in our house, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of CHRISTY, CONSTANT & CO., at No. 45 Murray-st. CHRISTY & CONSTANT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON, IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE, No. 279 WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN.

Offer at lowest market prices, REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON; Fall River, Peru, and Ulster Horse-Shoe Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Small Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel, &c., &c., &c.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of this celebrated Tonic Ale manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., of Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.
Samples on draught.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. From New-York to Liverpool. Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard, red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston.......Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Feb. 11.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.......Wednesday, March 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston....Wednesday, March 11.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin...$130
Second Cabin...75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 4.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon.........................$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon.........................110
In Second Cabin...60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No Parcels received on the day of sailing.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail on March 21.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

NEW-YORK......Saturday, 7th February, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.......Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG......Saturday, 7th March, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.—Two daily trains to Albany. Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany; or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at [illegible] Burlington 8:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 9 P. M. Montreal 10:30 P. M. and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes only to Troy;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 4:30; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West; and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 M.; $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 2, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 5:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 2:30 A. M. and 12:00 M. and 4:45 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 5:00 and 10:30 A. M., and 5:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE.—On and after Nov. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. [illegible] Supt. H. P. and F. R. R.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes. Highly recommended by eminent physicians, or in a state of convalescence. Can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st.
G. E. MENDUM.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE F. RIPLEY and WILLIAM B. JUDSON against NORMAN CUTTER and [illegible] NORMAN CUTTER.—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, with interest from the 2d day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, [illegible] 1857.
CHARLES JUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that pursuant to a decree of the [illegible] County Court of [illegible] of Cook and State of Illinois, on the [illegible] complainant and EDWARD ELDRIDGE and [illegible] defendants, all persons having claims against [illegible] KING, formerly of the City of [illegible] KING [illegible] FREER, Master in Chancery [illegible]

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, [illegible] Notice is hereby given, [illegible] that all the Circulating Notes issued by [illegible] Individual Banker [illegible] York, for payment within two years from the date hereof [illegible]
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes on behalf of the Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July [illegible] Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to E. VAIL, an Individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank,) [illegible] are required to be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNING C. TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of TUCKER, COOPER & CO., No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1857.
RICHARD SANDS TUCKER,
AQUILA G. STOUT,
SIDNEY MASON,
Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. IMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MORAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the late residence of deceased, corner of Atlantic and Court streets, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.
CATHARINE MORAN, LANDON LENNON, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY H. READ, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of [illegible] Hicks-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of May next. Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1856.
M. READ, SARAH READ, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Legrand Sands, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his residence, No. 120 West 23d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1856.
WALTER S. McINTOSH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SNIFFEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of SWIFT & SEAMAN, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1856.
EPENETUS SNIFFEN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dr. JOHN H. WHITTAKER, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1856.
FREDERICK W. READ, Executor.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that THOMAS S. CHANDLER, of the City of Newark, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within three months. DAVID SMITH.
DATED NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28, 1857.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Geo. R. Schenck, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE steamship JAMESTOWN having been put in thorough order, is now ready to resume her route, and will leave during the week, for Norfolk and Richmond, at Pier No. 13, North River, and leave SATURDAY, [illegible] at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—FARE GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, ([illegible] tons burden,) will sail for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from Panama for the Pacific, for San Francisco. [illegible] 10 cents per lb. on cargo. For freight or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. [illegible] Works, erected expressly for manufacturing purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light business; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unequaled in the country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDING, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one block from Broadway; Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Centre-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 58 Walker-st.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, at any desired time, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market prices. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard. W. R. WARREN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL DISCHARGING.—We are this day discharging a cargo of Cumberland smith's coal, of the best quality, which we offer at a low price. TRUSLOW BROTHERS, No. 200 Cherry, and No. 136 Grand sts.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of [illegible] at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Manufactory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York. BOYLE & WARBURTON, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—[illegible] which to commence the new year can be obtained, ready made, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, of the best quality of paper, and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers and Account Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st.

A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

[illegible] of the Destruction of Property [illegible]

The Water abating in the Hudson River.

SUFFERINGS AT ALBANY—OPERATIONS OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEES.

[illegible] of the Flood and Ice upon the Railroads—Mail Detentions.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING, BRIDGES AND DWELLINGS—LOSS OF LIFE.

The Great Railroads.

The statement of some of our contemporaries that [illegible] the great railroads centering in New-York were damaged by the freshets, should be taken with a grain of salt. No damage at all has been received on the Harlem, New-Haven or New-Jersey Roads—all their trains make good time and are punctual.

The Erie Road is in perfect order this side of Narrowsburg, 122 miles from New-York. All the local trains as far out as Port Jervis are in order.

The railroad bridge which crossed the Delaware [illegible] miles to the eastward of Narrowsburg has been carried away by the drift ice which the rising waters [illegible] against it, so that no train has since arrived from the westward of that point. The bridge was one of five spans and very stoutly built, but two spans were completely demolished. The Division Superintendent telegraphs that the water is still too high to admit of rebuilding; but as soon as a change is [illegible] the work of repairing will be commenced; and as the Company keeps on hand a supply of bridge [illegible] already prepared for fitting together, the delay in putting up the structure will be slight. Beyond Narrowsburg no intelligence has yet been received, on account of the destruction of the telegraph wires when the bridge was carried away.

The ice has drifted from the river, and blocks up the track in a great many places, and about 7½ [illegible] west of Narrowsburg the track is demolished for [illegible] feet.

There has been no express train sent out since the disaster occurred, but it is thought that the road will be put in complete running order by Thursday, at the latest.

The trains upon the Hudson River Railroad, from this City, all started at their regular time, but none went farther than Poughkeepsie, though the track is [illegible] as far up as Tivoli. The two bridges above this place are washed away, so that it will be some days ere direct communication, by rail, with Albany, can be resumed.

All mail matter beyond Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River Railroad, will be sent to-day, by way of the Harlem Railroad, at 10½ A. M.

All mail matter for places beyond Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad, will be sent by the same route.

The extra train on the Hudson River Railroad started at [illegible] P. M.

The Long Island Railroad trains worry through, at [illegible] to Riverhead. If the weather moderates they will get through to Greenport by the 4th of July.

The Mails.

We received the following statement in reference to the mails, from the Post-Office, at a late hour last night:

We have received no mail south of Philadelphia to-night, and no northern mail thus far whatever.

The Erie Railroad mail from Port Jervis and east of that point came in to-night; also, an Erie Railroad way mail, due last night, came in to-night, and New-Jersey Central Railroad.

The mails from the East are nearly on time. The latest dates are Chicago, Feb. 6; New-Orleans, Feb. [illegible]; Mobile, Feb. [illegible]; Charleston, Feb. 7; Savannah, Feb. [illegible]; Cincinnati, Feb. 7; St. Louis, Feb. 6; Albany, Feb. 7.

The Freshet at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The water receded considerably during the night, but it is still high. The train over the Harlem Railroad, from New-York yesterday morning, reached Greenbush without difficulty, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Some of the passengers reached this City last night, having gone round by the way of Troy. The mail has been received over the Hudson River Road. A large quantity of grain which was stored in the second stories, in the belief that it would be entirely safe there, has been flooded. The State-street bridge is ruined several feet above the iron columns which support it. The east end of the bridge is broken off from the supports.

The Visiting Committees continued their labors until a late hour last night. They found much suffering and afforded material relief. The congregation of St. Joseph's Church has raised a relief fund of $400, and opened soup houses near the flooded districts. It is a singular fact that the greatest suffering of the flooded families last night arose from the want of water, that is, drinking water, the pipes through which it flowed being frozen or submerged. It is reported that Mr. MOORE, keeper of the large garden on the Island, opposite the City, and another family residing on the Island, have perished. They have not, at least, yet been rescued. St. John's Church, on the corner of Ferry and Dallius streets, was materially damaged, the floor and pews being torn up.

Mr. WESSON, book-keeper of Messrs. GIBSON & [illegible], had a narrow escape. He was in the building when it took fire, but was found and rescued by the firemen when nearly exhausted. His escape had been entirely cut off, the firemen having to reach the building on boats and rafts.

At a meeting of the Relief Committee, at noon, quite a large sum was subscribed on the spot. The Sub-Committees have gone out for more, and a large Distributing Committee has been appointed. The report of the Visiting Committee was, that immediate relief was required. Nearly all the coal-yards in the southern part of the city are submerged, so that those who [illegible] could not do so, and were in want of fuel. It is now snowing.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 10—P. M.

The weather is cold and stormy. LOLA MONTEZ and her sister, who have been playing an engagement here, engaged a boatman to take them across the river in a skiff. They were landed safely, after a hard and perilous row. They were the first that have crossed the river since the storm. On the second trip across the three men in the boat got exhausted, and were carried away down the stream below the city. The fire bells were rung, in order to call out assistance, but fortunately when the men had been carried some distance down the river, they were enabled to guide the boat to a spot where it struck the ice without injury, and the men were rescued from the Greenbush ice. They have not attempted to return, but will come by way of Troy.

Business is partially resumed on the south of Broadway. Much suffering is anticipated from the cold.

The passengers who left New-York by the Hudson River Road on Monday morning, reached here at 5 o'clock this evening. Some of them crossed the river in a skiff at great hazard, among whom were Senators BROOKS, PETTY and KELLY. The track for miles from Albany is covered, and in some places torn up. The passengers got to Livingston Creek, five miles north of Hudson, and from thence most of them walked to Oak Hill where they got sleighs for Greenbush. A portion of them went round by the way of Troy.

Along the Hudson.

A small bridge over the Livingston Creek has been swept off, as well as two hundred feet of the bridge at Stockport. The passengers on the Hudson River Railroad, when they arrived at Livingston Creek, made a circuit of two miles on the ice, and arrived safely on the other side of the Creek, where a train of cars from Hudson was in waiting to convey the passengers to Hudson, and from that city to Albany on the Berkshire Road. The baggage and mail were taken round in sleighs, room and seats being provided for the ladies by the officers of the Company. The train then backed to Tivoli, with some twelve or fifteen passengers, and switched off for the [illegible] from Chambers-street. The large bridge over the Stuyvesant Creek has also gone. It is reported that all the dams on the Kinderhook Creek have been broken, and every bridge along the Creek carried off.

The Freshet at Saugerties.

The heavy rains and thawing of the large quantities of ice and snow on the mountains, caused a [illegible] of the Esopus Creek. The dam which [illegible] and factories, gave way, filling the factories and destroying a large amount of property, besides carrying away between two and three hundred tons of coal from the iron works, and damaging the paper-mill to the amount of $800.

[illegible] vessels lying in the Creek were driven from their fastenings. Also, the ferry-boat has been sunk in the River. Several of the vessels were sunk and mounted in pieces, and otherwise destroyed.

The accident will be bad for months at Saugerties, as seven hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

The Freshet at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The six vessels which were loosed from their moorings on Sunday morning by the freshet, and driven into the lake, were found near Port Ontario, and five of them brought into port this morning.

The *Belle Adkins* and *Wide-Awake* were nearly full of water, and in coming into the harbor touched the bottom, when the former sunk in deep water. The *Wide-Awake* was thrown on her beam ends by a heavy sea, and has gone ashore near the Port. Both will be a total loss. The *Virginia*, at the last account, was in the ice below Ontario. The wind is now blowing a heavy gale.

Breaking up of the Ice in the Western Rivers—Serious Damages, &c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 9.

Owing to the damage to the telegraph lines and the destruction of the railroad bridges by the severe freshet of Friday and Saturday, we are unable to give a full report of the loss of life and property. At Aurora, on Friday night, two bridges, a saw-mill, planing-mill, carriage factory and a large quantity of lumber were swept away. It is feared that several lives have been lost.

The following additional damages to Railroads have occurred: The Rock Island Railroad Bridge at Morris is gone; the Michigan Central Railroad Bridge at Ypsilanti is destroyed, and the bridge at Niles is also reported destroyed. Several bridges crossing the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo Rivers have been carried off. Both branches of the Chicago River rose several feet on Saturday. The southwest portion of the city is entirely submerged. Great apprehension is felt for the safety of the lumber yards and bridges. A sudden change in the weather on Sunday night consolidated the floating ice. The river is now falling, and vessels are considered out of danger. The total damage to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad is estimated at $100,000.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Feb. 9.

The St. Louis River has risen eighteen feet since Saturday morning, and is still rising. Immense quantities of ice are floating in the Missouri, which is open to above Jefferson City, pouring out a high flood. The Illinois is open all the way up, and has risen twelve or fifteen feet at Peoria, and is still rising. The upper Mississippi is rising, but we do not know how far it is open. Heavy rains have been general throughout the West, and numerous land-slides have occurred.

Condition of the Western Railroads.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

The damages to the roads in this section have been slight, and are repaired. Trains are running regularly.

FOND DU LAC, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

No trains are leaving. We have nothing authentic concerning the state of the roads.

GALENA, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The M[illegible] Line train was sent out this morning. Forces have been stationed at the brakes to transfer baggage and passengers. No freights received.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

No trains are running on the Fulton, Burlington and Rock Island Roads, but it is expected that they will be in running condition to-morrow. The Alton and St. Louis trains are running regularly. The Illinois Central and Chicago Branch Roads are uninjured, and the damage to the Main Line road has been slight. The Michigan Southern Road has sustained no damage, and over the Michigan Central road trains are running regularly, with a change at the Ypsilanti Bridge.

The thermometer stood here this morning at zero.

The Freshets in New-Jersey—Mail Delays, &c.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser of yesterday.

The recent warm rain, which created destructive freshets in other States, also overflowed some of our New-Jersey streams, but fortunately for our people, the Passaic River as yet is but little affected. In the Delaware, the tide rose to an unusual height, and much ice was carried with it. The trains on the Railroad, which left Philadelphia and New-York yesterday morning, were detained in consequence. The train which left Philadelphia at 5 o'clock was unable to get any further than White Hill, (this side of the Delaware,) one and a half miles from Bordentown. The track at that point was covered with ice and water—the ice having been jammed all along the shore and over the track. There were about two feet of ice and water on the road. The 7 o'clock mail train from Philadelphia was stopped by similar obstructions at Burlington, and the mails for New-York were taken back to the Philadelphia Post-Office from that point, and accordingly did not reach this city till about 10 P. M., when both mails came together.

In the neighborhood of White Hill, 40 or 50 cords of wood belonging to the Railroad Company were swept away. There were quite a number of canal boats, which had been either damaged or stove in and sunk by the ice. The 5 o'clock mail train reached Philadelphia about 4 o'clock.

At Trenton the tide rose very high and flooded the lower part of the city, obliging hundreds of families to move. All the mills on the river were more or less damaged. After great fears the Delaware Bridge is safe. Considerable property has been destroyed. A portion of Van Cleve's foundry fell. The ice is piled up in the streets adjacent to the river, and the water rose six feet higher than ever known before.

At Lambertville a house was carried away.

In the Raritan river the tide rose rapidly and flooded parts of New-Brunswick, so that many who had property in cellars and basements were unable to save anything. About fifty schooners, sloops, barges and canal boats were torn from their moorings and forced away. Many of them, it is believed, will be recovered again, as a large number of them are on the meadows a few miles below the city—some of them half a mile from the river. A portion of the vessels are so far off it is feared they will not be worth what it would cost to get them afloat again, and must consequently prove almost a total loss. About a dozen vessels are lying fast upon wharves, and will be got off with much difficulty and loss. A portion of Albany-street bridge was carried away. The total loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000. Messrs. ROLFE & HETLAR lost $5,000 worth of lumber. The water was higher than ever before known. The river and canal, which flow side by side with the tow-path intervening, were one complete stream of water.

The Freshet in the Susquehanna River.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph of Monday.

The ice on the river commenced breaking up and moving off last night, with a tremendous crash, startling many of our citizens from their quiet slumbers. As the ice began to move the water began to raise, and this morning it was at least *sixteen* feet above low water mark, and still rising with fearful rapidity, causing many to apprehend a flood similar to that which desolated this vicinity in 1846. Three of the piers of the new railroad bridge have been so injured by the moving ice as to endanger the safety of this beautiful structure. The third pier in particular as viewed from the Harrisburg bridge is in a very precarious state, nearly one-half of its western side having been torn away by the ice. The disaster has interrupted the usual railroad travel across the bridge.

This morning the river a few miles below the borough became partially choked up with the huge masses of floating ice, which had the effect to stop its progress opposite the borough, excepting in a narrow channel midway between our shore and the island, where the ice still continues to move slowly, but fortunately it is out of the line of the damaged railroad bridge piers.

The "break up" in the river has thrown the ice in some places over the railroad track, and prevented the trains from running. The down train this morning was stopped about four miles below town, the ice having gorged at that point, and being thrown up over the track in places from 10 to 15 feet high. For miles along the shore it is piled up in masses of 20 feet and more. The scene is awful, and there is great danger of a heavy destruction of property.

The train from the West, due this morning, has been also detained from the same cause. It is reported that one or more of the bridges over the Juniata have been swept away. Several of the piers of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge are much injured, and it is feared the bridge, or part of it, will be swept away. In consequence of the dangerous condition of the structure, the running of the trains over it has been stopped.

The Freshet in the Ohio and Tributaries.

From the Pittsburg Journal of Monday.

Last evening, at twilight, there were about sixteen feet six inches of water in the channel and stationary. We regret to learn that a number of boats and flats were lost.

The ice in the Monongahela gave way on Saturday night, doing serious damage to boats, flats, &c. At McKeesport, Mr. DRAVO & SON lost three loaded coal boats. JOHNSON NEAL lost three at the same place. One pair was lost at the mouth of the Youghiogheny; the owners' names we did not learn. At Green Spring we learn that a number of boats were sunk. At Fort Perry the damage was not so extensive. One coke boat, owned by Messrs. WELLS & Co., is known to have been swept away. One pair of boats passed over Dam No. 1 about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and were dashed to pieces; also a large amount of timber, and what appeared to have been portions of boats destroyed; we shall no doubt receive further accounts during the day.

The second break of the ice in the Allegany began on Saturday, at 10 P. M. The ice was very heavy, and, from appearance, did great damage on the way down. It was reported that the Monongahela stream rose so rapidly as to carry off all boats, flats, rafts, &c., that were made fast in that stream. A friend, whose business required his presence on the Allegany Wharf during Saturday night, informed us that, at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, that stream was full of timber, [illegible] wheels of boats, &c. It will be borne in mind that the amount of timber on the Allegany, this season, was larger than usual, on account of there not being sufficient water, last Fall or Winter, for rafting purposes. When the facts become known, the present season will, no doubt, prove very disastrous to those engaged in the rafting trade.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* makes the following summary of losses on the Ohio, which it says is not complete:

At Cincinnati—Steamers *Gipsey, Quarrier, Yorktown No. 2, James Watt* and *Dunleith* sunk—all, it is expected, will be raised and saved. *Fanny Fern*, both guards badly broken. *Thomas Shriver*, wheel house broken, and knuckles leaking. *Kentucky*, wheel stove in and upper works broken. *Telegraph*, stern-post broken off, leaking, but safe. *Fred. Lorens*, one guard broken. *Hickman*, upper and lower guards on both sides broken. *J. H. Prindle*, guards badly broken. *Nathaniel Holmes*, starboard guard broken. O'Reilly's ferry-boat, injured at wharf.

At Ironton—*Cabinet* sunk, total loss, boat old and of little value.

At Gallipolis—*W. C. Woodside* shoved out on wharf.

At Captina—*Chicago*, sunk, valued at $12,000, insured here for $8,000; total loss.

At Wheeling—*Arcola*, stove, but not sunk—freight taken out subsequently.

At Wellsville—*Princeton*, small towboat, shoved ashore, and badly cut up. *Grand Turk* and *Mariner*, reported to have some timbers broken, but had steam up, and were coming up to this port.

At Hoosy's Point, *Tom Jones*, towboat, side injured and shoved aground. Will sustain no serious damage.

At Red Bank, on the Allegheny, *Corsplanter*, submerged or overflowed, on Friday, by the water pouring out from the creek, while the main river was gorged below—she being frozen in, and to the bottom. Will probably be saved. Valued at $6,000—insured for $3,000 in Delaware Mutual.

At St. Louis, *Grace Darling*, carried off and reported sunk. Full particulars wanting. Insured here for $6,000 in Penn.

At Fairy Island, sixty-five miles below St. Louis, *Dan Conners*, sunk at shore, with large hole stove in. Supposed nearly total loss, though machinery and upper works may be saved. Insured here for $31,000, and for $5,000 or $6,000 in St. Louis. Valued at $40,000.

A rough estimate of the total losses above detailed, by sinking, partial damage, &c., foots up at $170,000.

The Freshet in the Conestoga River.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express, of Monday.

The warm weather for the past few days continued through Saturday night, attended with a warm, heavy rain, and yesterday, barring the snow banks and ice which were everywhere visible, was more like a pet Spring day than one in the dead of the Winter season. The snow and ice disappeared rapidly, and the water ran in torrents along the gutters, and into cellars where the obstructions had not been properly cleaned away.

The point of most interest was the Conestoga, in the neighborhood of Graeff's Landing. The ice, which had been collecting some distance above, in the neighborhood of Woodward Rock, gave way about noon, with a crashing and roaring noise, and came down with tremendous force, tearing away trees, fences and all moveable objects that came within its powerful sweep. In its wild career it carried away the corner of CALDER's warehouse, a portion of the first lock, and the half of the lock-house occupied by Mr. MANLEY and family. So sudden was the sweep made upon this house, that Mrs. MANLEY was obliged to make her escape out of the back window.

The flood and ice rushed through under the bridge running as high as within 18 inches of the floor, but that old structure stood firm and unscathed. The next object of prominence upon which the angry torrent descended, was Snavely's bridge, which was completely carried away, together with the Wabank saw mill.

The bridge at the old factory has been rendered unsafe for vehicles to pass over, the lower half of the centre pier having been carried away, leaving the lower track of the bridge without any support under it whatever. The water at Graeff's landing was 15 feet above the usual water mark, and the scenes in that neighborhood were for a time terrific beyond description.

We also learn that HUNSECKER's saw mill, located on the Conestoga, near Eden, has been carried away.

The Freshet in the Potomac River.

From the Washington Star of Monday.

The ice in the river has for some days past showed signs of dissolution, and on Saturday was so much weakened that the *Powhatan* steamboat was able to cut her way through to Alexandria and back, making the round trip in about forty minutes. The thickest ice found was opposite the Arsenal. Yesterday, the rapid thaw had occasioned a great rise in the river, and the various points overlooking it were occupied during the day by crowds of spectators, attracted by the sublime spectacle presented.

The immense power of this moving body of ice made itself felt upon the Long Bridge from its start early in the morning, and before 3 o'clock P. M. it had made its mark by carrying away a considerable portion of the old woodwork at the Georgetown channel. The portion completed under direction of Commissioner BLAKE remains unmoved, though an immense weight of ice is lodged against it. The heaps of ice piled upon the flats protect the remainder of the structure, and it is believed that no further damage will be done. About 120 feet of the Bridge on the District side of the Georgetown channel is gone, and as much more shaken and out of position. The draws are uninjured.

We learn that the inclined plane at the Little Falls Bridge was carried away yesterday; also, that the ferry-boat at Georgetown was swept down the river.

Breaking Up of the Ice at Cincinnati.

From the Gazette of Friday.

As we stated yesterday morning, an alarm was given, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, that the ice had broken away. After floating downward far enough to carry ice that had lain opposite the Water Works nearly as far down as Broadway, there was a stoppage. At 8¾ o'clock yesterday morning, the ice commenced running again, but shortly stopped, and continued motionless until noon, during which interval pedestrians passed backward and forward from the various ferry landings. Passengers who chose to pay for the accommodation, were conveyed across to Covington and back in a skiff, run by men over the surface of the ice on its keel, like a sleigh.

Soon after 12 o'clock, the ringing of bells and the scream of steam-whistles proclaimed a third start of the ice. This time the start was in earnest, for only few temporary stoppages occurred afterward. Very soon the levee and the landing in Newport and Covington were crowded with thousands of spectators. The windows that commanded a view of the river were thronged with ladies, and many ladies were driven down in buggies to view the exciting scene. As incidents occurred here or there, or boats were struck, the multitude dashed through the mud to the spot, with deafening shouts and yells. General excitement prevailed. No one could calculate how many of the beautiful craft lying at the landing might soon be reduced to wrecks.

Nor was the more powerful stimulus of personal jeopardy wanting to throw a melo-dramatic effect into the scene; for, as the ice paused at intervals in its progress, which at times was extremely rapid, daring—or rather fool-hardy—individuals would cross or attempt to cross from one shore to the other. Such adventurers were watched with breathless interest as they stepped from one cake of ice to another, or struggled nervously among the smaller but closely packed masses. Cries of warning and shouts of encouragement saluted them at every turn. If compelled by danger to return, the laughter of ridicule, or if the journey was successfully completed, the hurrah of triumph told deeply the multitude were interested. The dramatic effect of the whole was heightened by the accompanying music of shrill whistles, clanging bells, orders hoarsely vociferated by the boat officers, the harsh grating of the ice, and the rattling of crushing planks and falling spars when the boats were struck.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sale of Property Belonging to Charles B. Huntingdon.

By order of the assignee of the *late* CHAS. B. HUNTINGDON, (for he is now civilly dead,) eight acres of land which belonged to him were yesterday sold at auction. They were situated in the town of Yonkers, near the place recently belonging to EDWIN FORREST, and were sold, subject to a mortgage of $4,000 and to the right of dower of Mrs. HUNTINGDON. Notwithstanding these encumbrances, they sold yesterday for $4,200.

Washington's Birthday.

The Association of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty will celebrate the coming Anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON by a public dinner at the Astor House. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has accepted their invitation to respond to the leading toast of the evening—"The Memory of WASHINGTON."

Death from Burns.

JANE ADELE DEHAERNE, a married lady, residing at No. 170 Duane-street, died on Monday night from injuries received the same day by her clothes taking fire from the grate. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body yesterday. Verdict: Death from severe burns, accidentally received by her clothes taking fire, on 9th Feb., 1857. Deceased was 54 years of age, and a native of St. Domingo.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS!

[illegible]

Costiveness and Bilious Fevers, and [illegible]

Will all pass away when [illegible]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Are used.

THESE PILLS ARE INDEED A TREASURE OF HEALTH,

Because they abstract all IMPURITIES FROM THE BLOOD.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Many are out!!

PURCHASE ONLY OF THE AGENTS.

All boxes with NO. 241 BROADWAY On the side label are counterfeits!

Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth's Building.

Sold also at No. 294 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, No. 63 Division-street, and No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg.

REMEMBER!

All boxes with No. 241 Broadway on the side label are counterfeits. B. BRANDRETH.

[Advertisement.]

YOU CAN BE CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

You may depend upon that. Seriously and positively, this terrible malady, which used to be beyond all remedy, has within a few years been brought as readily within the sphere of medical energy as any other disorder. Quacks cannot cure it. Quack medicines will only tamper with it. But hundreds who have already been perfectly cured will testify that consumption (as well as scrofula, rheumatism, palsy, &c.) yield at once to the use of Dr. HENRY ANDERS' Liquid Iodine and Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 369 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—C. B. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. B. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Tempting to children as a confection, they eradicate all kinds of internal Worms more promptly than any vermifuge in existence, and are guaranteed to contain no mineral poison. As a cure for Lung complaints, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and all diseases arising from impurity of the animal fluids, Bristol's Sarsaparilla is admitted to be infallible. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla, $1; and Pastilles, 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co., PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. 374 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Any ulcer, wound or sore, even of 20 years' standing, may be cured by these celebrated medicines. Use them and no limb need be amputated, unless the bone be destroyed. Here, then, is cure for all. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—N. B. CLARK'S version of "Orion, the Gold Beater," has made a tremendous "hit" at this favorite theatre. Thousands rush to see it, and many are turned away nightly. The Pantomime of "Raoul; or, the Magic Star," has also been revived in all its splendor, and will be performed with it to-night. The Comedy of "A Day in Paris" concluding the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

"EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL MEN" TO SELL PRATT'S Patent Safety Fluid Lamp.

This Lamp cannot explode from overturning;

From overflowing, or from filling it, while lighted.

This lamp cannot explode from any known cause.

Prices of Lamps, 50, 62½ and 75 cents. Depot, No. 168 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—By all means go to Barnum's to-day. That is the place for genuine amusement. That is the place to take the family to. "The Foundling of the Forest" is played this afternoon and evening there. A host of other entertainments besides, not to mention all the curiosities.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The Sag Harbor *Corrector*, on a sheet of brown paper, complains that there has been no direct communication between that flourishing whaling port and New-York this year. The last time the Long Island cars went through was Dec. 23.

☞ The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening, when a fraction bore witness again for the colored man.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Railroads.

The bridge on the New-York and Erie Railroad, over the Delaware River, at Cochocton, was carried away partially on Sunday by the freshet, and travel will be interrupted for a day or two. No through train left Jersey City on that road Monday night, and none except the mail train started Tuesday morning.

The trains on the Philadelphia route were delayed some on Monday by the loss of a bridge over the Assanpink, between Trenton and Bordentown. The Kensington route is not obstructed. A large quantity of ice is piled upon the Camden and Amboy road near Bordentown.

The Courts.

The Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge HAINES presiding, closed the business of the term on Monday. On Wednesday, Judge OGDEN will reopen the Court, for the purpose of disposing of some insolvent cases, when the Courts will be adjourned for the term.

MARRIED

OAVITT—WEED.—At North Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Mr. Bidwell, Mr. GEORGE OAVITT, of Greenwich, and Miss JULIA M. WEED, of the former place.

DIED.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, after a long and severe illness, MICHAEL, youngest son of Michael and Mary Duncan, of Ballymanos, Longford Co., aged 14 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 132 West 33d-st., corner of 7th-av., without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

FURDEY.—On Monday, Feb. 9, LOUISA ANNA, youngest child of Robert J. and Anna Furdey.

BOYD.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, CHARLES HORTON, only son of Frederick S. and Joanna T. Boyd, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

ASHMEAD.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Feb. 9, JOHN ASHMEAD, aged 73 years.

HOBART.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 9, BENJAMIN KING HOBART, aged 58 years and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 224 Livingston-st., opposite Hanover-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Feb. 10.

5,000	Mis. St. 6s	84	300	Erie Railroad	59½
2,000	do	83¾	300	do	59½
5,000	do	83¾	100	do	59½
10,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	67		[illegible]	
500	Cal. State 7s, '70	67		[illegible]	
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91		[illegible]	
2,500	Ohio 6s, '60	101½		[illegible]	
15,000	N. Y. C. RR. 6s	89¾		[illegible]	
1,000	Ill. C. R.R. Bs	90	5	Mich. Cent. R. R.	85¼
	[illegible]			Mich. S. & N.I. R. R.	77¼
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	65½		[illegible]	
50	Bank of State N. Y.			[illegible]	
50	Bk. of Com.	104½		[illegible]	
10	Park Bank	99½		[illegible]	
5	Park Ins. Co.	100		[illegible]	
20	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	118		[illegible]	
25	Ohio L. & T. Co.	98¾	25	Panama R'd	92¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.	100½	100	Ill. Cen. R'd	128
250	Cum. Coal Co.	19	50	Cl. & Tol. R'd	74¾
150	N. Y. Cen. Rd.	90½		[illegible]	
50	Reading R. R.	80	50	Chic. & R. I. RR.	98¾
	[illegible]			G. & Chic. RR.	104
	[illegible]			Canton Company	23¾
25	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	70½		[illegible]	

[illegible] SALES.

[illegible — second board sales table: Erie, N. Y. Cent., Panama, Cleve. & Pitts. R. R., Chic. & Toledo R. R., Gal. & Chic. R. R., Chic. & R'k I. R., La Crosse & Mil. R. R., C., Col. & Cin. R. R.]

TUESDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The activity in Money continues, and temporary loans were effected to-day with less ease than for some weeks past. Discounts were also ½ ₩ cent. dearer. Several of the largest Banks are made very poor by the wants of their regular mercantile customers and country correspondents, and have called in most of their demand loans. The valuable English and Continental cargoes of the *Africa* and *Alps* steamers, arrived at the close of last week, are now passing through the Custom-House, and the cash duties yesterday and to-day are hard on to seven hundred thousand dollars. The receipts to-day, $378,900, from this source. The whole receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $484,072; payments, $187,005; balance this afternoon, $14,083,446. The flurry in money will probably be over in a day or two. The Domestic Exchange houses are already getting freer remittances of gold from their correspondents. The income in this way promises to equal half a million for the week. The Foreign Bill market fell off ⅛ ₩ cent. to-day. Transactions in first-class Sterling, for cash, from 108⅝@108¾ ₩ cent.; Francs, 5.22½. The business for the Boston packet, closing at noon, not very considerable.

The *Bears* in the Stock Market had business their own way in the forenoon, and pressed their contracts freely, at a further decline on most of the list. The point for the sharpest attack was Michigan Southern Shares, which sold down to 76¼@76 ₩ cent. The business in the other leading Road Stocks was in New-York Central, 90⅝@½@⅜; Erie, 59¼@⅛@½@⅛; Toledo, 74½@⅝@74, seller 60 days; Panama, 93; Rock Island, 98¾@98½@98⅝; and Illinois Central Scrip at yesterday's price—136 ₩ cent. The Construction Bonds, 88½. Some further parcels of Missouris have been returned, this week, from the Bank Department of Illinois, and, being pressed on sale, to meet the New-York drafts drawn against them, the price yielded to 83 ₩ cent. The buyers, of late, have been strong parties, and, having full confidence in the security, have made no efforts to bolster the market, but availed of the immediate cash supply to make their purchases as cheap as possible. The other State Stocks, of which there is only a moderate offering, rule steady: 91 ₩ cent. for Tennessees; 92@92⅛ for Virginias. The new issue of Ohio Sixes of 1886 is held at 109 ₩ cent. California Sevens sold at 67 ₩ cent. Delaware and Hudson Canal shares, 118; Pennsylvania Coal, 100@100½, with the February dividend. Most of the new Western Road Stocks sympathize, to a partial extent, with the weakness in Southern Michigan. La Crosse, 71; Wisconsin Lake Shore, 60; Pittsburg, 53; Milwaukee, 70. The general market closed irregular, with firmness in Reading, and a further decline in Southern Michigan, after the closing of the printed list, to 75@74¾ ₩ cent. Reading brought as much as 81⅛ buyer 60 days; 81 cash.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—FEBRUARY, 1857.

Capital Stock	$3,200,000
Funded Debt, 7 ₩ cents	600,000
Total	$3,800,000
Represented by:	
Coal Estate	7,000 acres
Wood Land	3,000 acres
Railway, double track	50 miles
Equipment of Road, in Coal Cars	1,800
Coal Boats used on Delaware and Hudson Canal	540
Dock Property at Port Ewen, Williamsburg, &c.	

The half yearly dividend on the Capital as announced yesterday is 5 ₩ cent. The fiscal year ends 30th April. The Coal tonnage for the year, navigation being closed in December, and not reopening till 1st of May, is 612,000 tons. The contract, in perpetuity, with the Delaware and Hudson Company, for the use of the Canal from Hawley to Port Ewen, is one half the market price of the Coal *above* $2 50 the ton. The average of the present year being $4 25, the toll to the Canal is 88½ cents on the 612,000 tons. Last year the tonnage was but 496,000, and the price being arbitrarily fixed by the Canal Company at $4 90—although the actual sales of the Pennsylvania Company were at an average of $4 65—the toll was $1 21 the ton. Upon the whole, therefore, the business of the current year, at the lower price of Coal, has proved more profitable than that last year. Of the Coal Estate of 7,000 acres, the Company, in six years' active mining, have exhausted but 250 acres.

The January receipts of the Chicago and Rock Island Road were $99,148, against $74,061 same month last year.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'ts at Ports	2,012,000	1,987,000	1,356,000	1,468,000	2,072,000
Ex. to G. Britain	586,000	762,000	547,000	441,000	846,000
Ex. to France	202,000	260,000	145,000	167,000	146,000
Ex. other For. P.	145,000	190,000	109,000	94,000	133,000
Total Exports	933,000	1,212,000	801,000	692,000	1,125,000
Stock on hand	758,000	596,000	[illegible]	665,000	670,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	80,000	82,000	105,000	120,000	126,000
Ex. to G. Britain	25,000	50,000	35,000	34,000	26,000
Ex. to France	10,000	28,000	8,000	34,000	7,000
Ex. other For. P.	11,000	13,000	14,000	5,000	10,000
Total Exports	37,000	91,000	55,000	68,000	42,000

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

As made up in the annexed table, the receipts for the week under review have been 80,000 bales, against 82,000 same week last year. The excess is reduced to 25,000, and will be further reduced next week. The receipts at Charleston and Savannah of late are said to have been greatly at the expense of interior stock, owing to difficulties at interior bank agencies; in confirmation of this, a reduction of the stock in Augusta and Macon has taken place of 10,900 bales during last month, against 4,900 same month last year. A strong point will probably be shown when the receipts for this month at the various interior markets are known, for during February of last year they were larger than ever before known. New-Orleans, however, is closely watched and attracts much attention; the receipts at that port, so far, are short of what they were in 1852, although in excess of last season. During the following four weeks in 1852 the receipts at New-Orleans were 300,000. The total New-Orleans receipts in 1852 being 80,000 less than in 1856, and the receipts so far 50,000@60,000 less than in 1856, it would not be inconsistent with my opinion of the result of the present crop, should the New-Orleans receipts to date have been fully 50,000 larger than they are.

A few weeks will make all the probabilities much clearer to those concerned. I have not space to exhibit the remarkable reduction of receipts by the Vicksburg Railroad, nor other facts connected with the interior markets, which begin to foreshadow a full and palpable confirmation of my estimate of this crop.

The New-Haven Dividend.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad, it will be seen by their notice, have declared a dividend of *three dollars* per share, payable on the 16th inst. This is one of the most impudent financial shams that has ever been attempted on this community. This dividend is to be payable, of course, only to the holders of such stock as an irresponsible accountant, employed by the Company, declared to be *genuine*, leaving the holders of the other stock, which the same accountant arbitrarily declared to be *spurious*, to look for their dividend where they please. It seems to us that the Directors of the Company are endeavoring to see how far their audacity could be carried, for not one of them could believe in his heart that any such dividend would be permitted to be paid by the judicial tribunals of the State, while questions of such vast magnitude, involving the Company to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, were still pending in the courts of law. They may possibly attempt to justify themselves in this act by considering the question as having been settled by the Court of Appeals, but not one of them can really believe this to be the case. The question decided by the Court of Appeals was one which could not affect the rights of other holders of what is termed "spurious" stock. The case was simply this: ROBERT SCHUYLER fraudulently issued to R. & G. L. SCHUYLER one hundred shares of Stock which were given to KYLE who hypothecated [illegible] This is all [illegible] to the [illegible] transferred to holders [illegible] It would be impossible [illegible] the decision of a [illegible] certificates in their possession [illegible] by the officers of the Company [illegible] owners of a certain number of shares of stock [illegible] the arbitrary decision of this accountant [illegible] are holders of "genuine" stock [illegible] that our tribunals must pass upon before any dividend can be paid to a selected list of stockholders. That the decision of the Company [illegible] scrutiny we are convinced; and the Company and its Directors can be permitted to commit an act of squandering the property of the Corporation [illegible] the legality of the separation has been passed upon by a court of law. Verily, directors of corporations [illegible] place themselves above all law, if the payment of this dividend is permitted. Let them look [illegible] personal responsibility growing out of this [illegible] action, under circumstances which a sense of public duty should have restrained them from [illegible] ing of at this time.

We repeat it, that this dividend is [illegible] on the part of the Board, and an [illegible] public patience. A more [illegible] act was never committed by any [illegible] tors of a corporation. In this or any other [illegible] steps will be immediately taken to [illegible] execution of the Board to divide the earnings of the Company among themselves and other holders of "genuine" stock, although such genuine holders may have been decided as holders by a [illegible] of the Company, who [illegible] and whose work was accomplished within [illegible] the same building where the original fraud [illegible] was perpetrated. This decision of the New-Haven Railroad Company's Inquisition must be examined very thoroughly before a competent tribunal, before it can be set down as final against a large number of [illegible] and defrauded stockholders.

LAW AND EQUITY.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. [illegible]

The footings of the Boston Weekly Bank Statement are as follows:

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. [illegible]

The *Advertiser's* market circular reports that the receipts of the past week were [illegible] bales, against 36,000 bales in the same period last year. The stock on hand is [illegible] bales. The increased receipts over the same time last year, [illegible] bales. Middling is quoted at 11⅞c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. [illegible]

Sales of COTTON to-day, 3,000 bales, at advancing prices.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. [illegible]

Sales of COTTON to-day 5,000 bales. Quotations 12⅛c.@12⅜c. Holders now demand higher prices. MOLASSES, 63c. MESS PORK, $20 50.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 40½; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Morris Canal, 15¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¼.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Marion, from Charleston*—[illegible] lady, L. W. Brinton, lady and son, [illegible] Bailey, M. T. Owen, [illegible] McKellar, [illegible] J. B. Gordon, Lieut. J. H. Wheelock, Capt. [illegible] B. P. Bingham, J. H. Dukes, G. T. Robinson, [illegible] P. Southworth, H. T. Greenwood, [illegible] H. Wilcox, W. Preston, [illegible] E. Lashbrook, G. H. Gifford, [illegible] Hauser, and [illegible] in the steerage.

In ship Amazon, from London—[illegible] M. Bullyn, Miss Ford, Mrs. Wood, [illegible] ary and son, Dr. E. P. Mosharon.

In ship Golden State, from [illegible]—[illegible] Westervelt, W. J. Laing.

In bark Virginia, from Bermuda—Dr. [illegible] Wm. L. Cresswell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 6 59 | Sun sets...... 5 [illegible] | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 9 60 | Gov. Island.10 45 | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

Cleared.

Ship Cowper, Stevens, San Francisco, [illegible]; Barks Le Coco, Behr, Marseilles, [illegible]; Van Paulo, De Groot, Montevideo, [illegible]; M. Churchill, Kilman, Cardenas, [illegible]; Voyager, Banks, Cadiz, De Wolf & [illegible]; Brig Sea Fawn, Handy, Cardenas, [illegible]; Schooners Vendovi, Robbins, [illegible]; Duncan; Merchant, Chadwick, [illegible]; [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible] Cape Hatteras Light bearing W., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, hence for Charleston. [illegible] exchanged signals with steamship [illegible] hence for Savannah.

Ship Graham's Polly, Hayden, Antwerp [illegible] Jan. 7, with mdse. and 22 passengers to Lastin & [illegible] Banks, passed ship Rhine, from London bound to New-York.

Ship Amazon, Lord, London Jan. 3, with mdse. and 70 passengers to Morgan & Wiley. [illegible] the entire passage.

Ship Golden State, Hepburn, [illegible] to Chambers & Heiser. [illegible] with 14 sail, among which was the [illegible] Foo-chow-foo for New-York. [illegible] Hope; 20th, crossed the Line, in lon. [illegible]

Ship Logan, (clipper,) Taylor, Havre [illegible] and passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Iffland, (Brem.,) Henetze, [illegible] with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Luling.

Bark Flash, Wilson, Vera Cruz Jan. [illegible] with specie, hides, &c., to Hargous Bros. [illegible]

[illegible]

Bark Virginia, Harvey, Bermuda [illegible] tallow, &c., to Wm. R. Smith.

Brig Judge [illegible] mahogany to Lubeck & Schepeler.

Brig President Taylor, [illegible] bath to G. Simpson & Co.

Brig Lavacca, (of Wechern,) [illegible] Day Dec. 20, with coffee, hides, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather, and is leaking badly—say 1,500 strokes per hour. [illegible] Breakwater Jan. 20, and went ashore inside [illegible] the old mole; lost an anchor and some rigging [illegible] here by steaming Achilles.

Brig Itasca, (of Orrington,) [illegible] 17, with coffee to master. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Townsend Jones, [illegible] Cartagena Jan. [illegible] hides, &c., to P. N. Spofford.

Brig Olive, (of Machias,) Pettigrove, [illegible] Jan. [illegible] with molasses, &c., to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Industria, (Port.,) [illegible] Lisbon [illegible] cork, &c., to L. E. Amsinck. This morning, while lying at anchor off Stapleton Dock, was cut through by the ice, and towed ashore to keep her from sinking. She is nearly full of water, and lies alongside the Planters' Hotel Dock. At low water she will be pumped out and the leak stopped.

Brig Robin, (of Cherryfield,) Wallace, [illegible] Jan. 18, with molasses, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Octavia Woodward, (of Ellsworth,) [illegible] la Grande Jan. 30, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Putnam, Brown, Havana [illegible] with sugar, &c., and 2 passengers to A. Horn. Been 4 days on the coast with thick, foggy weather.

Brig Betsy Ames, Bartlett, Matanzas Jan. 29, with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Jan. [illegible] ship ashore between Carysfort Light and Cape Florida.

Schr. North Wind, (of Provincetown,) Higgins, [illegible] Jan. 15, with coffee to Kettell, Collins & Co.

WIND—During the day, S. W. to N. W.

Sailed.

Ship Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool; Golden Fleece, Lunt, San Francisco.

Memoranda.

CORRECTION.—In the report of Monday an error occurred in the arrival of the schr. Moses Van Name, stating that she had experienced heavy weather, [illegible] lost 280 bbls. naval stores, &c. These disasters referred to the schr. Humming Bird, Weeks, 27 days from Wilmington, N. C., which name was accidentally omitted.

The propeller H. B. Beach, Saunders, from Boston for New-York, is above the ice in the Sound. It is the [illegible] opinion of the Hell Gate and other Sound pilots, that no steamer can get through. The Bay State is ready to-day for that purpose.

The Bremen bark G. F. Munte, arrived yesterday from Bremen, sailed Dec. 25, and has 38 passengers, [illegible] signed to C. Luling.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Feb. 10—Arr. ship Medora, (of Baltimore,) Kempton, from Newcastle, Eng., for Providence.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 10—Sailed, bark Courier, Sturtevant, for Apalachicola.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 25, lat. 33 [illegible], lon. [illegible], Br. bark Oliver Cromwell, from Bombay.

Dec. 30, lat. 36 [illegible], lon. [illegible], Fr. ship Ferret, of Nantes.

Jan. 28, lat. 42 [illegible], lon. 31, ship Winged King was exchanged signals with, bound E.

Jan. 30, lat. 46 17, lon. 36, ship Manesty was exchanged signals with, bound W.

Feb. 4, lat. 38, lon. 74, bark Cornelia, hence for [illegible]

Feb. 5, no lat. or lon., brig Blossom, of Bristol, [illegible]

Feb. 6, lat. 36 11, lon. 72 31, was passed schr. [illegible] bound S.

Feb. 6, lat. 36, lon. 74 45, was passed bark Velocity, steering S.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua la Grande, Jan. 30, bark [illegible], for New-York, unc.; brig Col. Flagg, do.

At Jeremie, Jan. [illegible], brig [illegible] Abbott, for Boston [illegible] schr. Hanover, do. [illegible]